BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 3 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3261.

NOTICE.---We have this day admitted Mr. *Reginald Frederick Remington*, and Mr. *James Remington Hadow*, to be Partners in our Establishment.

REMINGTON AND Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

NOTICE.—In Consequence of the retirement from Business of MR. JAMES SINDRY, his interest in our Establishment ceased on 31st ultimo.

LECKIE AND Co.

Bombay 1st August 1839.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of MR. WILLIAM NICOL, in our firm, ceased on 31st. ultimo.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay 1st. August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted MR. ALEXANDER HADDEN, and MR. JOHN SMITH, to be partners in our firm.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of *Framjee Pestonjee*, in our Firm have ceased from this day, and the business of the Firm will in future be conducted under the same style of *Cursetjee Cowasjee, and Co.* by the remaining Partners.—Bombay 30th July, 1839.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE AND Co.

ખબર—હમારા•નામની•વેપાર•કરનારી•પેહેડીમોથી•ફરામજી•પેશતંનજીનો•ભાગ•તથ હબાકો•આજથી•બંધ•કીધોછે•તથા•તે•પેહેડીનો•કારોબાર•હવે•પછેથી•એ•પેહેડીનાં•બાકીનાં•પંટીઆબાઓ•એજ•નામે•ચલાવશે

—તારીખ ૩૦ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૯ *

ખરશેદજી•કાવશજી•તથા•કુમપની

WANTED.

A MATHEMATICAL TEACHER of respectable Character and attainments. satisfactory credentials, or an examination will be required.—Apply to MR. MAINWARING,

Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of " Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will Sell by Public auction, on Monday, the 12th Instant, at the Residence of the late *Mr. John Joseph Fernandes*, at Mazagone, in the Premises, formerly belonging to the late *Mr. Quadros*, the Household Furniture &c. the property of the said deceased, consisting of Silver and plated ware, Glass, Queens ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, sideboards, Tea Poys, Pianofortes, an eight day Clock, Gold Pocket Watches, Chandileers, Globe Lamps Double and Single Wallshades with and without Pans and Drop; Pictures in Gilt Frames, China Sugar Jars, Flower Vases, a Collection of English, Latin, French, Greek, Portuguese and Mahratta Books, Cooking utensils &c. &c.

And at 12 o'clock a Neat Shigram with an English Horse and Harness, Buggy with several sets of Harness, Palanqueens &c.

FOR SALE.---On Commission, three Setts of Horse Clothing of the very handsomest kind, made complete—bordered, Silk Crimson, consisting of Quarter Cloths, Hoods, Breast Cloths, Rollers and Roller Cloths Price Rs. 75 each. Apply to *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*.—Bombay, 3d August 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 3d August, 1839.

FOR SALE.—A few files of *Galignani* from 20th May to 18th June, Price Rs 6-4 per file.—Courier Office 3 Aug 1839.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale on commission a full length Portrait of Queen Victoria painted in Water Colors in an elegant gold Frame, also an Engraving of the same.

LOCHFYNE HERRINGS Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* have a few Kegs for sale just imported price........ Rs. 7

FOR SALE.—"THE OVERLAND TRAVELLER," by John Blackburn, Sub-Editor of the ENGLISHMAN, with English and Arabic Vocabulary, and Tables shewing the time of Arrivals and Departures of the French and English Steamers.—PRICE 2 Rupees.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines viz.

Madeira in wood from Keirs and Co.
at........................Rs 550 ₩ pipe. Rs 275 ₩ hhd.
Do. in do. „ Murdoch & Co. at „ 500 ₩ do.
Sherry in do. „ R. Bowman at „ 375 ₩ hhd.
Ditto in bottle from Bruce Shaw.
Hope and Co. of Leith at „ 18 & 16 ₩ dozen.
Claret in bottle Destournels Cos. „ 24 & Rs 25 ₩ doz.
Ditto Pomys Medoc at........ „ 14 ₩ dozen.
Ditto from Mr. C. Thomson at.. „ 14 ₩ do.
Sauterne from ditto...... at.. „ 12 ₩ do.
The Clarets and Sauterne are in dozen cases.

Bombay, 3d August 1839.

FOR SALE,—at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following Wines of superior quality.

Champaign ex Triumph..................	@	Rs.	36 per doz.
Sauterne..............................	@	„	16.... „
A small quantity of superior Port Wine...	@	„	18.... „
„ .... „ ......Madeira...	@	„	24.... „
Sherry in Wood........................	@	„	325 per Hhd·
From Todd and Bosanquit			
Sherry in Cases 3 dozen each............	@	„	22 per doz.
Champaign.....do..do..................	@	„	35.... „
„ ...... 6 ..do. Pints.............	@	„	18.... „
From Monsr. B. Phelon.			
Claret in Cases 1 & 3 dozen qrts........	@	„	22 per doz.
„ ...... 2 ......Pints....	@	„	12.... „

SODA WATER.

ROBERT FRITH, the original manufacturer of *Soda Water* at this Presidency, in returning thanks for the extensive support he has enjoyed for the past ten years from his Friends and the Public, begs to intimate that he has received "*Per Thomas Coutts*" a powerful *Soda Water* Machine and Apparatus, constructed on improved principles which his long experience has enabled him to suggest, with which he is now empowered to manufacture Soda Water of unrivalled good quality, SOLD ONLY BY SPRAGUE AND Co. Chemists, Rampart Row.

N. B,—All Soda Water, manufactured by the above, have the brand S. F. and Co. on the corks under the tin.

TO BE LET A House in Mazagone, at the Top of Nesbit Lane. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.—3rd August 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Batty Field called Curwintachecar, situate at Mahim, formerly the Property of one *Gaspar das Chagas*, deceased, and on his desmise the said property descended to his Grand daughter, late *Maria Bautista Barretto*, who previous to her death left the said property together with other premises to the *Church of N. S. de Salvacaò*, at Mahim, any person or persons having claim on the said Estate shall make the same known to H. E. the Bishop *Doun Fre Luiz Maria de S. Thereza*, officiating Vicar of the same Church, or to the Collector of Land Revenue, within fourteen days from this day.—Bombay, 2d August, 1839,

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1839.

No. 399.—The following promotion is made:

12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign E. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice J. Jessop deceased—Date of rank 19th July 1830

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the date specified opposite his name, and posted to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry' vice Wood promoted.

	Rank in the Regiment	Rank in the Army.
Ensign J. S. Kemball,........	10th July 1839	11th Dec. 1838

No. 400.—Ensign H. Stanley of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General J. Salter, C. B Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, vice Captain LeMessurier resigned.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1839.

No. 401.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has perused with great satisfaction, reports of the proceedings of a Field Detachment under the Command of Captain Apthorp, K. I. C., of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry. and composed of the details noted in the margin,* in quelling disturbances which have recently occurred in the Mahee Caunta.

* *A detachment of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry; a detachment of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry; and a detachment of Gotundauze.*

On one occasion, a detachment of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, commanded by Captain Hutt, attacked and dispersed with considerable loss, a body of Insurgents strongly posted in the Damode Hills, and on another occasion Captain Apthorp, after a forced march of 35 miles, succeeded in apprehending some of the principal persons concerned in these disturbances.

The Governor in Council requests that Captains Apthorp will accept himself, and communicate to the Officers and Men under his command, the thanks of Government for their conduct whilt engaged on this service.

No. 402.—Lieutenant C. W. Prother of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion' is directed to rejoin his Regiment.

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1839.

No. 404.—By a resolution passed in the Secret Department under date the 26th instant, Lieutenant W. Gibbard, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, has been relieved from his duties with the Irregular Corps at Sawant Warree, and placed at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1839.

No. 405.—Assistant Apothycary Pascoal Baccus is discharged from the Hon'ble Company's Service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1839.

No. 80.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant Pruen, the following promotion is made:—

Mr. Midshipman W. Christopher, to the rank of of Lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

The vacancy of Lieutenant, made by the retirement of Lieutedant Dent, is to be kept in abeyance, pending the Honorable Court's decision, relative to the case of Mr. Drought, the next Senior Midshipman for promotion.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1839.

No. 81.—Assistant Apothecary Pascoal Baccus, is discharged from the Hon'ble Company's service.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. S. BOYD,---*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1839.

Mr. J. M. Davies, acting first assistant to the collector of Tanna, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th September next, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan.

Mr S. Babington, acting third assistant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence for three weeks, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

Mr. E. M. Stuart, second assistant to the collector of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 15th proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Ahmedabad, on private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1839.

Mr. Henry Brown, acting judge and session judge of the Conkan, is allowed leave of absence for ten days from the 6th proximo, under Section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have granted sunnuds, bearing date the 24th instant, to the undermentioned persons, to practise as vakeels in the courts of Baglan and Yawal, in the zillah of Ahmednuggur.

Appajee Vissajee.
Ballajee Atmaram.
Chimnajee Rughonath.

Mr. B. Hutt, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, resumed charge of his office on the 18th instant, under the leave granted to him on the 17th of April last.

Mr C. Sims, assumed charge of the office of joint judge and session judge at Poona, on the 2[illegible]th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No, 10, of the 10th April last.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the public department, No. 10, of the 10th of April 1839.

Para 1. We have permitted Mr. A. K. Corfield, of your civil establishment, to return to his duty viâ Marseilles.

With reference to the notification of the 13th June 1838, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the pleasure of announcing the re-appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, on the 5th April last, of John Andrew Dunlop Esquire, to be provisionally a Member of Council for this presidency.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is herby given, that until further orders, the Opium Agent and Superintendent of Stationary, has been authorized to continue to accept Tenders for advances to be made upon Bills drawn on London and Liverpool, in the manner and under the conditions specified in the Notification* of the 14th December 1838, at the rate of (2*s.* 2*d.*) two shillings and two pence for the Company's Rupee, granting orders on the General Treasury for the amount, payable twenty days after sight.

* Published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 20th December 1838, Page 980.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, —*Actg. Chief Sec,*

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1839.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given for general information, that from the 1st September next, the following scale of Postage will be charged on Letters *to* and *from* the undermentioned places.

From Bombay to Luckput, 11 annas for a single letter.
„ Do. to Tattah, 12 for do.
„ Do. to Kuratchee, 13 for do.
„ Do. to Hydrabad, 13 for do.
„ Do. to Bukker, 14 for do.

not exceeding one tola weight; for a double letter exceeding one tola and not exceeding two tolas, one Rupee and twelve Annas; and for each additional tola weight, single postage will be added.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Post Master Genl.*

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 1st August. 1839

N. B. All Letters to and from the Advance Army will be charged on the same scale as those to and from Bukker.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Having unexpectedly laid my hands on a Journal I kept of the route from Sedashegur to Goa in 1836, which I thought I had mislaid, or would have sent it to you with the mem I observe you have inserted in your last Paper, I now enclose it that you may give publicity to this also, should you think it would be a desideratum to future Travellers thro' that ignota-terra, excepting to a very few of our Countrymen during the time, from 1803 to 1812, if I recollect right, our Troops Garrisoned Goa. To Mercantile men, it must ever be of vast importance to be able to visit the beautiful, and productive (in the most valuable articles of foreign commerce) Provinces of Malabar and Canara, and equally so, the states of Cochin and Travancore, *during the monsoon* and even the small Territory of the Portuguese is not without ample inducements to our Countrymen to peregrinate it, for wretched as the Government is, there is no want of protection to person and property, there especially of an English Traveller, as I amply experienced. It has occurred to me on reading your advertisement of a New Calendar, that it would be a very great improvement, as far as regards utility to the Public, and, should hope, advantage to yourself, were you to follow the excellent plan adopted by Mr. Pharoah the Publisher of the Madras new Almanac &c. &c. of giving to your readers a short account of the several Collectorates forming the Bombay Territory, as after the proffer made by Sir James Carnac in his late inaugural speech as President of the Bombay Auxiliary Branch of the R. A. Society, he could not I imagine refuse you the same facilities accorded by my Lord Elphinstone to Mr. Pharoah, of searching the official records for the required information. As a commencement, you will find sufficient matter to form a compendium of all the material statistics of the Deccan, including the Southern Mahratta Country, in the last number (22) of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, at the latter end of which you will find a very excellent Report by Collector Sykes of those Countries. Trusting to your liberality to pardon the liberty I am aware I am taking in admitting these crude suggestions.

I am &c.

B.

Poona, 29th July 1839.

There are several most excellent Statistical Reports by the late Dr. Marshal of both the Belgaum and Dharwar Collectorates in 1822 | 23, which have never seen the light, tho' full of most valuable knowledge to the Merchant as well as Statesman.

B.

Journal of a Route from Seedashaghur to Panjim or new Goa in May 1836.

May 16 Left Sudashaghur at 3 P. M. first part of the road as far as the Custom Chowkey, is about 3 miles over a sandy plain, occupied by gardens, and here and there Rice fields and Sugar Plantations. From the Chowkey to the Frontier, or boundary of the Portuguese Territory, the distance is 2 miles more, leading over high ground covered with thick Jungle, and from the Frontier to Massee the first village on the line of road, the distance is about 8 miles, also over a very hilly and woody Country, making altogether the distance 13 miles, but owing to the thickness of the Jungle in many parts we were 5 hours accomplishing this days Journey---Ditto die Massee, arrived at 8 P. M. here are a few straggling Houses at the foot of a steep Hill and on the sides of a lake of salt water about ½ a mile from the sea side, it is crossed by a substantial woodband or causeway, on which stands a handsome and spacious Pagoda, with a separate building about 10 yards in front of the entrance different from any thing I have ever seen, as an appendage to a Hindoo Temple, it is of an octagon form, about 15 feet diameter and 24 feet high with designs of doors to each apparent storey, the Brahmins offered to us accomodation in the Pagoda, but we preferred our Tents, Started next morning at 6.

17. Carkoon. arrived at 8 P. M, first part of the road leads thro' Gardens to the sea side about 2 miles off divided by a back water, which we passed on boats, tho' fordable at low water, 1½ miles further on is another back-water, which we also passed in boats, and thence to Carkoon the distance is about 2 miles more over paddy fields with a broad raised path the whole way. This village is at the foot of a very high range of Hills running E. and W. we put up at the Commandants House which he politely vacated for our accomodation; at his suggestion, we detained our Sudashaghur Bearer, who wanted indeed to go with us the whole way, but discharged our Coolies, as they were to be had in abundance, the whole of the low lands, for many miles in the vicinity of this village, are in a high state of cultivation, Started again at 3 A. M.

Ballee Mhat, arrived at ¼ past 8 A. M. the two first miles over paddy fields with a broad raised path which for about 8 miles leads over a succession of Hills, for the most part covered with Jungle, here and there are large tracts of coomeree Cultivation, reaching to the summits of the highest mountains to the right and left of the road some of which cannot be of a less elevation than 1500 feet, there was not a single habitation in sight the whole way, after passing these Hills, the road led over plains with partial jungle for about 4 more miles to this village, consisting of about two dozen Houses, a Pagoda and Cutchery, we found our Tents ready pitched here, Started again at 4 P. M.

Koonkully, arrived at ½ past 5, distance about 5 miles, Country open and road good, there we were accomodated in the Judges House, un homme du Pays and Christian. At his suggestion we discharged both Bearers and Coolies here, the Commanding Officer of the Division, L'Col. Luis Manoel Corera de Mello, having sent from Margaum three Sets of the former for us, of the latter there was an abundance in the village, this being a most populous village, never have I seen richer cultivation both grain, chiefly Rice, and garden or greater appearance of comfort nearly all the houses are tiled and some very large, built in the European style. Stanawee Brahmins seem to abound here, Started again at 2½ P. M.

Ambora, arrived at ½ past 5 P. M. road good the whole way, Country highly cultivated here also we put up at the House of the Judge a Christian homme duPays the River is about a mile off, over salt marshes, which have been drained and prepared for rice cultivation to the River side the whole distance from Kockalli is about 8 miles, there we found Boats were to be had in any number also an accomodation Boat sent from Pangim for us, Started again at 7 A. M. by water.

Pangim or new Goa, arrived here at 4 P. M. passing Dhowjee tat or lines of fortification east of this Island, also old Goa and Rai bunder, an Aid du Camp of the Military Governors hailed us as we passed his House and invited us to put up with His Exeellency, but we preferred proceeding at once to the House of Lieut. Pepia that had been prepared for us by our servants sent in advance. I was greatly and agreeably surprised at the vast improvements in this place since I last visited it in 1824 the distance from Ambora I estimate at 15 miles or 4 or 5 hours sail accoording as the Tide serves.

General remarks, People uncommonly civil especially the local authorities, no want of supplies of any kind *N. B.* not a single Custom Chokey the whole road!

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 30th Lieut. F. Warden, 29th M. N. I. from Jaulnah.
„ Do. Vety· Surgeon T. Hobson, H. A. from sea.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1st Asst. Surg. M. Thompson I. N. to Muscut.
„ Do. Major Osborne, E. B. to Deccan.
„ Do. Coll D. Capon, 16th Bt. N. I. to Poonah.
„ Do. Ens. J. S. Aked, 4th Bt N. I. to Panwell.
„ Do. Capt. Lechmere, Artillery to Karrack.
„ Do. Cadet Brook Kay, Infantry to Poonah.
„ Do. Lient. F. Ford 20th Rt. N. I. to Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

On the 1st inst. the Lady of Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Thebes 2d of June Gibbert Henderson Junr. Esq. formerly of Bombay.

On the 29th ultimo, the infant daughter, and on the 30th the beloved wife of P. M. Dalzell Esq., aged 21 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 30th Ship Hydroose, C. T. Poulier, Master from Aden, 19th July 1839.

Passenger.—T. Aston Esq.

Aug. 2d Barque, Coll. Newall, Mulla Mahomed, Narquidah from Red Sea 20th July.

Passengers.—J. B. Rodgers 120 Pilgrims, and 9 Horses.

August 2d.—Ship Bombay, J. Finlay, Master from London 2d April 1839.

DEPARTURES.

July 29th Barque Eamont, N. Burtsall, Master, to Penang.

„ 30th French Packet Boat Bordelais, No. 2. Sebady, Master, to Bordeax.

„ Do. Ship Ida, M. Passmore, Master, to Trincomallie.

Aug. 2d The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. Ormsly, Commg to Muscut.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer........	Superintendent I. N..	Suez and Aden..	16th Sept.
Ann..............	Dirom Carter & Co....	China....	5th Augt.
Golconda.........	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries&Co......	Bordeaux.	
British Merchant....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	1st Augt.
Triumph..........	Remington & Co......	Wampoa & Singapoor.	2d Augt.
Johnstone.........	Dirom Carter & Co...	Liverpool.	10th Augt.
Wm Harris........	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	London..	10th do.
Thetis...........	Dirom Carter & Co....	Ditto.	15th Augt.
Hector...........	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	Columbo..	immediate.
Mahamoody.........	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras...	
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee..	Zanzibar..	
Crown............	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool.	with dispatch
Syria............	McVicar, Burn & Co..	Calcutta..	1st Augt.
Caledonia........	McGregor B. & Co...	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Alanker..........	McVicar Burn & Co...		
John Denniston.....	Grey & Co........	Calcutta..	
Commerce.........	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Sir Herbert Compton..	Agamahomed Rahim esq.		
Ossmaney..........	........Ditto......	..ditto....	
Lady Grant........	Khemchund Motichund.		
Futtay Rahimon....	Hajee Jaikudya.....		
Swallow..........	Skinner & Co.......	Calcutta..	with dispatch
Demerara Packet....	Frith & Co.........	London..	15th Augt.
Glenelg..........	Dirom Carter & Co....	China....	in all Augt.
Mary Gordon.......	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
His Highness the Immaum's Brig Nasree.	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.............	Zanzibeers.	
Do. Eo, Brig Tawse....	........Ditto....	Muscat..	
Bombay...........	Dirom & Co.........		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
„ „ „ Steamer Semiramis.
„ „ „ " Indus.
„ „ „ " Berenice.
„ „ „ Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
„ „ „ Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
„ „ „ Sloop of War Elphinston.
„ „ „ Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
„ „ „ Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
„ „ „ Brig Taptee.
„ „ „ Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune, Earl of Clare, Ardaseer Fazerabany, Narsew, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Helen, Ruby Hydrooze, Ardaseer, Regia, Socbrow, Hydroose and Colle. Newall.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Barque A. Gracie.

HIGH WATER TABLE 3RD AUGUST, 1839.

	MORN.	EV.
Saturday..............................	4 22	4 51
Sunday................................	5 27	6
Monday................................	6 51	7 42

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—JULY 20.

From our Simla Correspondent we learn that Captain Burn of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Corfield of the 68th Regiment N. I., have been appointed to the Indus Commissariat, and are to proceed by Dâk to Peshawar to collect stores, for the anticipated return of the Army. After this Service is performed, Captain Burn is to obtain a Regiment in the Shah's Service.

The Rajah of Bughat died last week, and leaving no Heir, his Territory lapses to the Company; this makes the third Hill State, which has fallen from a similar cause, into the possession of the British this season.

AGRA.—A Relief was, we understand, submitted to Government two months ago, but no orders have yet been passed upon it, in consequence of the Troops required for service in Jodhpoor and Scinde, not having yet been selected.

We are happy to say, a letter from Captain Barstow, dated the 23rd ultimo, has been received at Agra, in which he describes himself as recovering from his wound, though still confined to bed. The report of his death was therefore entirely unfounded.

The rains continue most genial. The Bridge of Boats was carried away yesterday, in consequence of the rise of the River.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 15.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Santon*, Huxtable, from Liverpool 3d April; the *William*, Hamlin, from Greenock 8th November, and Bombay 27th June, and the *Inez*, Eaton, from Moulmein 1st July.

The ways of the Bombay dawk are beyond ordinary comprehension.

We yesterday afternoon received a Bombay *Courier* Extra of the 20th ultimo; a Bombay *Gazette* of the same date, and another dated 1st instant, with a portion of the May overland mail.

The dawk of the 29th ultimo still lags behind, and with it the remainder of the overland mail and the Bombay letters for the *Water Witch!!* A few came by the dawk of the 28th and were sent express after the *Witch*. But it is feared they will be too late.

We understand that RUNJEET SINGH has bequeathed the celebrated diamond---the "koh-i-noor"---to the temple of Juggernaut, to adorn the image of the Hindu deity. Our readers are aware of the means by which this jewel came into possession of the rapacious Seik; and under the law, of expediency, so much respected by our morning cotemporary, we are not quite sure a plausible case might not be made for restoring it to the original proprietor, for the purpose of being sold to defray a portion of our expenses in placing him on the throne of Cabul.

Private letters state, that had the Tories been enabled to keep office, Lord Heytesbury would have been sent to India forthwith, with instructions to back out of the North-West proceedings as speedily as he possibly could, with reference to the paramount necessity of showing the native powers we were not compelled to do so by the influence of either Persia or Russia. The posture of affairs in the Punjab, and the breach of the engagement to send an army against Cabul, would seem to give a fair occasion for our getting out of the scrape we have involved ourselves in at Candahar. But no doubt there are many difficulties in our way, whether we attempt to work out Lord Auckland's original policy, or adopt some modification of it.

A Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank was held yesterday, Mr. W. P. Grant in the chair—when, after reading the Secretary's Report, approving and adopting the same, the Meeting elected the four folllowing gentlement to be Directors in the room of four who went out by rotation:

A. de H. Larpent	*Vice*	W. Martin
H. J. Leighton	„	W. C. Hurry
W. S. Smith	„	K. R. McKenzie
P. C. Tagore	„	Radamadhub Bonerjie.

Mr. Dicken's proposition for the increase of the Bank capital from 80 lakhs to a crore of rupees, was, after an eloquent and convincing address, unanimously carried.

A reserve fund, was also established, of two lakhs of rupees, intended to meet casual losses that may occur in the course of extended business and avoid fluctuation in dividends, which it is expected will never be less than eight per cent., which was the rate yester declared.

These two last measures (the increase of capital and the reserve fund) called for many explanations and modifications, which it is desirable to record with particular accuracy, and on this account we delay our report until to-morrow, when we shall publish a full and correct one.---*July* 16.

THE OPIUM PETITION.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Humble Prayer of the undersigned British Merchants, Resident at Calcutta in the East Indies.

SHEWETH,

1. That your Petitioners have been engaged or are otherwise interested in the Opium Trade between Calcutta and China---and that the British Government of Bengal are the sole producers of Opium for that trade throughout its dependencies, and have for years been the parties most deeply interested in encouraging it. That the Opium trade, although always known to be prohibited by the Chinese Government, was eagerly sought after by the Chinese people, and has been fostered into its recent magnitude, by every means that ingenuity could devise on the part of the British Government of India---who are the sole producers and manufacturers of Behar and Benares Opium---who have consulted on every occasion the wants and wishes of Chinese consumers---who afforded compensation when the Opium, on reaching China, was found by the Chinese to be inferior to the standard guaranted by the State,---and who even on occasions made direct consignments to Agents in China, that they might practically learn, whether consignments packed in new form would be acceptable to the people of that Empire. In one case, the Opium was not approved, and did not sell for the amount expected, which led to a draft being drawn for a balance on the East India Company, which draft was duly honored and paid.

2. The extent to which the trade has been carried on will be understood from the undermentioned extract from the Custom House Books of Calcutta, where the the proportion of Opium shipped to China direct, and that sent to all other places whatever, is separately specified. It appears from this table, that of an aggregate of 79 446 Chests actually despatched from Calcutta

Years.	China	All other places	Total.
1832 33	7,598	1,810	9,408
1833 34	10,216	1,799	12,096
1834 35	9,485	1,520	10,995
1835 36	13,094	1,737	14,851
1836 37	10,303	2,218	12,606
837 38	16,297	3,303	19,600
Total.	67,083	12,303	79,446

in six years, 67,083 Chests were exported to China direct. The correctness of the statement will be borne out by the records of the Government Custom House through which the vessels laden with Opium were cleared expressly for China, and it cannot therefore be asserted, either that Government were not prefectly aware of the existence of the Opium Trade with China, or that they did not in fact look to that direct trade, as the principal source of consumption. It is important that this fact should be borne especially in mind, with reference to the prayer of this memorial.

3. Neither should it be forgotten that the Opium Trade has been distinctly recognized by the Government of Great Britain, and by the Imperial Parliament—that the net profits of this trade have yielded to the Indian Government an enormous Revenue varying from 1 to 2 millions sterling per annum---and that by this Revenue in fact, have the Proprieties of East India Stock been hitherto enabled to receive the very high dividend guaranteed by Parliament in the New Charter---3 and 4 William IV. Chap. 85.

4. The sale of Opium in China, has always been contraband, but it was a contraband trade, which like that in Chinese Crape, or French Lace, or Tobacco, in Great Britain,—or in British Piece Goods at Hamburgh, during the war---has flourished through the connivance of Goverment Officers; while the edicte of the Emperor proved as unavailing in China, as the celabrated *Berlin* decree of Napoleon on the continent of Europe. In fact, by prohibiting the trade, the Chinese Government have lost a certain Custom Revenue, which has been in consequence transferred to the pockets of Chinese smugglers and Mandarins; or, as has generally heen supposed, that Government may have knowingly allowed the extortions of those Mandarins as a menos of economising in the salaries of functionaries, whom, they are but too glad to have an excuse for paying inadequately.

5. The export of Sycee Silver is also contraband in China—and as Bullion was always received in payment for Opium, it is to this fact that the recent violent proceedings of that Government may be chiefly attributed. The export of Silver, by the law of China is death. Like other half civilized and nations, which understand not the principles of political economy, the Chinese consider the export of Bullion as injurious to their well-being—and thunder Edicts against the 'lerkege of sycee' and 'the oozing out of dollars as though such exports were actually a loss to the State. It is necessary to say but little in proof of this fallacy. China' possesses Silver Mines of immense value, but which are worked only to a limited extent; and the circulation of whose product, the Government would fain restrict exclusively to the Imperial domains. Those mines are exhaustless, save in the fear of their Government, whose proceedings in prohibiting the exports of Bullion are truly lamentable. As reasonable would it be for the British Government to prohibit rail roads, and steam vans, because the one might exhaust the iron---the other the coal mines of Great Britain. The Export of Opium from India, which has thus defeated the restrictive policy of the Chinese Government, and which has caused the mines of that Empire to be wrought far more extensively, than would otherwise have been the case, in order to replace the vacam in circulation created by continued Export of Sycee from China, has thus been of essential benefit to Commerce; for it has the resources of the most fertile and populous Empire in the world and the Bullion, thus brought back in exchange for Opium has covered vast tracts of British India with smiling fields and a flourishing population—it has enormously extended the import of British Manufacture throughout Hindoostan—has increased largely the Shipping and General Commerce of their Seas—has brought into the British Indian Treasury a Revenue exceeding the land Revenue of an entire Presidency, that of Bombay—and has thus paid in London the dividends of the Proprietors of Indian Stock, amounting to £630,000 per annum, if not indeed the whole surplus of *two* millions sterling required for the expences of the Home Government of India.

6. We trust, therefore, that we have some right to expect at the hands of your Lordships the fullest consideration of the urgent claims preferred on the present occasion.

7. The proceedings in China are so fully before your Lordships from other sources, that it is unnecessary to enter into detail here, beyond the most brief summary. Suffice it therefore to say, that in order to save the lives, and property of all Europeans residing at Canton - then placed in imminent peril by the outrageous proceeding of a Commissioner, armed, as he himself states, with irresponsible power,—H. M.'s Superintendant in China purchased on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, the whole of the Opium then on board the several receiving ships and other vessels moored at the several outer anchorages of Hong Kong, Lintin, &c., or that had proceeded to mere distant stations up the Coast. This Opium H. M.'s Superintendant subsequently delivered to the Chinese Government, and the trade of Canton has since been re-opened and all Foreigners released from peril, we believe, but solely upon the sacrifice of so large a property purchased from the holders for H. M.'s Service.

8. It will be obvious to your Right Honorable Lordships, that this measure though arising from momentous necessity, and as the only means of saving British Inhabitants in China, from a repetition of rapine and massacre similar to the horrors of Amboyna, Japan, Calcutta and Manilla, has been productive of serious injury and loss, to all whose property has thus been delivered to the Chinese Government; and although, we rely with the most entire confidence on the honor and responsibility of H. M.'s Government, to unresevedly recognize the act of H. M.'s Superintendant; yet we must be pardoned for expressing our earnest anxiety for the earliest settlement, that the finances of Government will afford: and should circumstances unfortunately render immediate payment impracticable, we trust, that no delay may occur in the acknowledgement of these claims, and that some specific dates may be assigned, by public proclamation through the *London Gazette*, at which the instalments may be severally paid.

9. As the means of most readily meeting the wants of your Petitioners' we would beg most respectfully to point out, that the channel through which these claims may be most conveniently liquidated, would be the Treasury of the East India Company at Calcutta. An arrangement, that should repay the amount of these claims in Calcutta, leaving the adjustment in England to be made between the East India Company and H. M. Government, must, we would suggest, be of manifest advantage to all parties, since it would materially assist in remitting a portion of the amount annually required for the expenses of the Home Government. But even, if otherwise, should such immediate payment to the East India Company on the part of H. M's. Government be inconvenient, we most respectfully submit that the East India Company should still be required to pay our demands at once, which, we contend, would in fact be merely the refund of certain Revenues, virtually advanced of late years to Government by individuals,—on the faith of the then existing relations with China—and on delivery of the Opium to parties for shipment: but which Opium has since been purchased by H. M.'s Superintendant on behalf of Her Majesty and delivered to the Chinese Government. May we not also urge that in the total subversion of those relations, the holders have become as between Her Majesty and the East India Company a mere intermediate party, upon whom the loss should not be allowed to fall, for having conveyed that Opium to China upon which so large a profit has been actually realized by the Bengal Government.

10. We trust that the equity of this proposition will be readily admitted by your Right Honorable Lordships and however the question of peace or war or the future relations with China may be determined, that the settlement of the claims herein to preferred, based as they are on the acknowledged good faith and honor of the British nation, may be effected at the earliest possible date.

11. We should not here omit to state, that while the profits of Opium shippers have seldom exceeded from 5 to 15 per cent, on the Government Sale price: those of the Opium manufacturers, viz, the British Government of India have usually varied from 200 up to the enormous amount of 500 per cent, on the cost of manufacture!

12. We trust, therefore, that H. M.'s Government will be graciously pleased to direct, either that the amount of these respective claims be paid through the East India Company's Treasury at Calcutta, at such rate per chest as may be resolved on by Government---or that the Hon'ble East India Company be directed to refund the amount paid to Government at Calcutta for every chest of Opium brought forward at Auction in the years 1837, 1838 and 1839, that may have been delivered up to H. M.'s Superintendant in China---together with interest on the same at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date on which the cost of each chest was paid in of the Government Treasury at Calcutta, beside all charges of shipping and transport to Canton.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

CALCUTTA COURIER, JULY 15.

SEMAPHORIC INTELLIGENCE, 4 P. M.

COWCOLLY LIGHT HOUSE.—*Water Witch* and *Enterprize* S. V. gone to sea yesterday evening.

HOOGHLY POINT. *Santon* passed up at noon and *Inez* at 12-30 P. M.—*Mary Ann Webb* passed down in tow of the *Forbes* at 1 P. M.

We yesterday received the greater part of our English papers, Bombay papers of the 28th June and 1st of July coming together, and some of the English papers almost destroyed by water—these are, in the eyes of the supporters of the Bombay exclusive plan, not legitimate objects of complaint, and while we are suffering from the infliction of such annoyances, they think us very unreasonable for wishing to have a Stamer of our own. We observe, from a perusal of the late English papers, that Mr. Waghorn's zealous efforts in behalf of those who employ him, have called down upon him oppressive demands from the General Post Office; the amount levied from him, on account of letters passing from Malta to Alexandria alone, is two shillings an ounce, besides other charges---this is nothing short of robbery, and has called forth a spirit at home which we trust will enable Mr. Waghorn to continue his meritorious services until the satisfactory and permanent establishment of Steam Communication, shall render his exertions, except in connexion with that, unnecessary. In the meantime, however, and while his individual exertions are so prominently devoted to the benefit of the Commercial and other Members of this community, we would suggest that it would be very advisable, to follow the example of London, by raising a subscription to assist Mr. Waghorn, to defray the extraordinary expenses to which the shameful exactions of the Post have subjected him. We are aware that Mr. Waghorn has already received pecuniary marks of the approbation of the subscribers to the Steam Fund, but he is now actually suffering *persecution* in our behalf, and we ought to shew him that we are not ungrateful. If the Members of the Chamber of Commerce would originate a subscription, and put their names down for only thirty or forty Rupees each, we are of opinion that a very handsome sum would be raised, as most people would be inclined to give something---if it were not more than five Rupees!

In order to give our readers as much of Europe intelligence as our limits will admit, we do not trouble them with much Editorial matter to-day. We have received a furth er instalment of our Europe Papers---together with Bombay Papers of various dates; we are *almost* inclined to rejoice at the disappointment which the Bombay writers by the *Water Witch* will experience from their letters arriving too late---as the *experience* of the annoyance which we have so long endured will make them have a fellow feeling for us in future. We remind our readers that to-morrow is the last safe day to despatch letters to go via the Persian Gulf.---*July* 16.

ENGLISHMAN.—JULY 13.

CAPT. HAWKINS.—Though the account we extracted yesterday from the *Agra Ukhbar* regarding Capt. Hawkins, had the notification that it was given on unquestionable authority, we have, on enquiry, reason to believe that the statement is greatly exaggerative of the alleged mischance, even if it be not totally unfounded. We, ourselves,* happen to know a good deal of Captain Hawkin's character, both as a gentleman of unimpeachable probity, and as man of business; and we know that in the latter capacity he sees to every thing himself, and leaves no misusable power in the hands of his subordinates; and we cannot therefore give our belief to the statement of the defalcation in question, on only such grounds as the Agra paper has furnished. As an office man, we know Captain Hawkins to be strict and diligent beyond all praise; and while we are quite certain that he is the most unlikely person in the department to which he belongs, to be brought within the principle (that of negligence) on which Lord W. Bentinck very rightly decided that a public officer should be remanded to his corps; we at the same time feel it to be impossible that any defalcation could have occurred with his connivance, for he is, emphatically, in that view *omni exceptione major*.

* The writer of this notice.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—JULY 20.

July 18.—Ship *Thames*, W. Marquis, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mesdames Mansel, Dore, Leighton, and Wagenteiber, Misses Dore, M. Dore, Dickenson, Carow and Wagenteiber, Major White 3d Light Drags., Captain Mansel, 16th Lancers; Captain Dore, 3d Foot, Mr. Cooper, B. C. S.; Mr. D. Turnbull, do.; Mr. Turnbull, B. Engineers; Mr. Goodwyn, B. Artillery; Mr. Bailey, B. Cavalry; Ensigns Gaynor, 9th Foot; and Robson, 3d Foot; Mr. Stewart, B. N. I.; Mr. Boucher, Mr. Wagenteiber, Merchants; Dr. Gunur, Lieut. Leighton, 44th Foot; Cornet O'Conner, 16th Lancers; Mr. Young, B. N. I.; Mr. Robinson, do.; Mr. Moore, do.; Mr. Lambeth do.; Mr. Martin, Troop Surgeon; Mr. White do.; 60 Men of the 16th Lancers; 130 of the 3d Light Dragoons; 100 of the 3d Foot or Buffs; 60 of the 44th Foot, 5 Women and 3 Children.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JULY, 23.

MR. PRUEN.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Ashmead Pruen, Esq. of the Bombay Medical Service, *Coroner* of Madras and Secretary to the Club; a Gentleman whose many amiable qualities rendered him a general favourite at this Presidency, where his loss, as a highly esteemed member of Society, cannot fail to be much regretted. Mr. Pruen had been in very delicate health ever since he came to India, but a severe attack of liver, was the immediate cause of his death.

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.—A Correspondent at Bellary has kindly favoured us with the particulars of two very sporting performances at Bellary, which cannot fail to be acceptable to all who feel an interest in Turf affairs.

"Two of the most sporting events that have occurred for years, came off on the mornings of the 12th and 13th current, upon our Race Course, and of which I have much gratification in giving you a brief account for the information of the Sporting World.

The first was a Match against time. Mr. Littlemaster backing his Chesnut Tattoo Mare, to carry him twenty miles within an hour to come off on the 12th, which was only three days after the match was made—Mr. Littlemaster rode the match weighing upwards of ten stone. Betting was even that the Mare would do eighteen miles. Three to one that she would not accomplish the twenty. The match was won by two seconds and the Mare but little distressed.

The other Match against time came off this morning in the presence of *all Bellary*; our fair Friends mustering in great numbers and evincing the greatest anxiety as to the result.

Mr. C. ———— backs himself to ride thirty miles in one hour and twenty minutes, using as many horses as he pleases. He rides about ten stone.

He had eight Horses, each of which he rode twice round the Course which is 1½ mile Two Horses he rode a second time. Every thing was managed in the best possible manner and he accomplished the feat in one hour, thirteen minutes and thirty seconds, with perfect ease to himself and to his horses, six out of eight of which, belong to Officers of the 7th Cavalry. It should be remembered, that the Course is sandy and very heavy, and still his rate of going was *twenty four miles and a half, an hour*!"

N. B. Mr. Osbaldeston's time in the great Match, was 25 miles in the hour with all England to mount him.

CEYLON HERALD,—JULY 16.

H. M. Troop Ship *Jupiter*, arrived at Trincomalie last week from Bombay. She is we understand, undergoing some necessary repairs at that station, after completing which, she is to come round to Colombo to take the 61st Regt. home to England.

The Barque *Agrippina*, Captain Rodgers, will leave the Roads for England in the course of this day. Her passengers are—Major Pratt, H. M. 13th Royal Irish, and Capt. Rodgers, H. M. 90th Regt.

Major General the Right Hon'ble Sir R. Arbuthnot is expected in Colombo from Nuwera Ellia in a few days.

WE give insertion with feelings of the highest gratification to an extract from the letter of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, to Sir F. MAITLAND, the Naval Commander in Chief, applauding in the most unqualified terms the gallant conduct of the Officers and crew of H. M. Ship *Wellesley* on the occasion of the removal of the British resident and his suite on board the ships from the residency at Bushire, —We are always most anxious to give our mite of approbation to the Officers and Seamen of Her Majesty and the Honble Company's ships on every occasion where they deserve it, but it would be, we feel convinced, impossible to find any occasion where they would not deserve the highest praise language could bestow. The steady courage, the imperturbable good temper, and the cordial assistance which they all rendered on the occasion alluded to, were crowned with the most fortunate results, and it cannot but be gratifying to His Excellency the Commander in Chief and all the Officers concerned to find their exertions so perfectly and honorably acknowledged.

Wellesley, at Trincomalie 24th June 1839.

General Memorandum No. 53.

Subjoined is an Extract of a letter received from the officiating Secretary to the Government of India, by direction of the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated the 9th ult. expressive of his Lordship's sense of the services of the officers and Crews of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's ships employed on the recent occasion of the removal on board the ships of the British Resident and his suite from the Residency at Bushier, and it is my desire that you communicate the same to the Officers and Men serving your Command.

(Signed) FREDERICK MAITLAND,
Rear Admiral and Comr.-in-Chief.

To Capt. Maitland, H. M. S. Wellesley &c. &c.

EXTRACTS.

"The Right Honorable the Governor General highly applauds
" the cordial and able assistance offered by the Officers and
" crews of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Ships
" in the removal on board the ships, of the Resident and his
" suite from the Residency at Bushire:—an opperation which,
" but for their aid, might have been attended with difficulty
" and danger."

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter respecting the present appearance of the Coffee plantations in the Kandian Provinces, and the future prospects of the Crop, which we are happy to add are fully confirmed by the reports we have had from other quarters on the same subject.

"In addition to what I last wrote on the subject of the Coffee Crop I have nothing to say---The prospect of an abundant harvest is still the same if the berry on the tree ripens, and as scarcely a day for the last month has gone over our heads without rain---frequently many congenial showers in the course of one day, and sometimes rain the whole day thro'---there is scarce a doubt but the most sanguine hopes and expectations of the Planters will be realized---at least of those who have paid the proper attention to their Estates.---This however you must not consider to have been the case with all who came under the denomination of Coffee planters---for some that I have gone over I am sorry to say, wear the appearance of having been much neglected---there are hower many persons looking out for eligible land whereon to commence planting and some competition in the market may be looked for."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London May 15.

The Coffee Market has generally been dull, and Ceylon in particular has given way in price 2s. to 3s. per cwt.; for although the deliveries have been to a fair extent, the imports also have been very considerable.

In SPICES we still have a flat market, although for Pepper the exports continue on a large scale.---The CINNAMON sales went off very heavily, and the first quality was principally taken in at a reduction of 3d. to 4d. per lb. on the previous prices; the second and third qualities averaged from par. 3d. per lb. discount.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST, 1839.

Arrivals.—30th July, Ship *Hydroose* C. T. Poulier Master from Aden 19th July—2d Augt., Barque *Col. Newall*, Malla Mohamed Naquedah from Red Sea 20th July. Augt. 2d Ship *Bombay*, J. Finlay, Master from London, left Gravesend 22d April.

Passengers per Bombay.—Mrs. Finlay, and Child, Mrs. Vibart, Master Vibart, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Bushley, Mr and Mrs. Bates, and 2 children, Miss Bernard, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Flower, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Lieut. Bird, Messrs Constable, Grant, LeGeyt, Wright, Fulton, Nixon, Patrick, King, Melvin, Stradling, Twinham and Dakers, Lieut. Wakefield, Qr. Mr. Sheahan, Ensign Finlay, Ensign Fitzmayor, Ensign Croker, Assist. Surg. Jopp, H. M. Service.

Passengers.—P. *Hydroose*. T. Aston Esq. Do. p. *Col. Newall* J. B. Rodgers, 120 Pilgrims and 9 Horses.

The Zenobia sailed on Thursday night with a mail of 5396 letters.

It will be seen from our Calcutta Extracts that the Merchants of that City, concerned in the Opium trade, imitating the example set them by the Merchants of Bombay, have addressed a Petition to the Lords of the Privy Council, praying for relief from the losses arising out of the late proceedings at Canton. The document is well reasoned, and certainly, if benefits received afford a ground for reimbursement, never was there a clearer case against both Government and Company.

We recommend to the attention of our Readers an article from the Nautical Magazine, upon the intended future armament of the British Navy, so well and simply arranged that, at a glance, one may make himself master of the whole subject, as fully and satisfactorily as he could by studying the most elaborate Calander. We can discover no symptom of any decay or falling off in this the right arm of English Power.

We have seen several letters from Camp, as late as the 16th of June, and there are even we understand to the 18th but the latter we have not seen. The accounts are somewhat contradictory, in regard to the March of the Army on Cabool. It was given out confidently in the North West Papers that the first Division had marched on the 15th, but in one of the letters we have seen dated the 16th, it is expressly stated that the order to march had been countermanded, *sine die*. Again it is stated that the letters of the 18th speak positively of the Army, in the order formerly published, having marched on that day, and yet in a letter of the 12th the event is made contingent on the arrival of a caravan of 4000 Camels with commissariat stores, expected to arrive about that date, but which had not arrived on the 16th and certainly could not have arrived after that, in time to admit of the Army's departure on the 18th. The event is important because we see it mentioned in a letter of the 12th that overtures had been received from Dost Mohomed for an accommodation, which, if approved of, would render it quite unnecessary to take the Bombay Force farther than Candahar, and indeed it appears to have been Mr. Macnaghten's opinion from the Commencement, that a great error was committed in ever taking that Army out of the valley of the Indus. It is farther stated that similar overtures had been received from the Kelauti Gilzi Chiefs, expressing their willingness to submit to the Schah, upon his declaration that he was not to govern them at the dictation of the English, whom they abuse in very unmeasured terms, and that Mr. Macnaghten had recommended the Schah to grant such a declaration, as the English had no intention to interfere "in his sovereign rights and relations with his people."

Not a trace can we find of any intelligence to confirm the Report of the march of the Persians on Herat, and we can have no difficulty, therefore, in lumping this among the mass of apocryphal matter, with which our up country Cotemporaries have latterly thought fit to dose us so unmercifully.

The commercial prospects of Aden begin to brighten. We understand that shortly before the departure of the Packet, two of the most influential and extensive growers of Coffee had come down to visit Captain Haines, and expressed the utmost anxiety to be enabled to dispose of their produce there, rather than at the Ports of the Red Sea. Some arrangement was entered into with them, much to their satisfaction, and confident hopes are now entertained that this new trade will take root and flourish in the settlement. We have heard it stated that there is an intention on the part of the Goverment to alter the present administration of Aden, from a Military Commandant and Resident, to an Officer holding the rank of Lieut. Col. who shall combine in his person the military and Civil powers, but many of the residents are of opinion that for the present at least, it would be adviseable not to alter the present system, at all events not to remove Capt. Haines, who has the confidence of the Arabs and understands their character, until matters are established on a somewhat firmer footing.

We have again to thank our Correspondent B. for an excellent letter and some excellent suggestions, which latter we would gladly take advantage of were the authorities here as liberal and ready to throw open the Records, as they appear to be at the sister Presidency.

The *Hydroos* brought us a letter from Egypt, not so fresh in date as that of our ordinary correspondent, but containing some intelligence that is new, and rather of an interesting character. It would appear that some of the Europeans, alarmed at the present aspect of affairs, and dreading a general massacre, in case any reverse befell the Pasha, had begun to pack up and prepare for a start, upon the first hint of a reverse. The most profound secrecy was maintained by the Government as to every movement in Syria, all correspondence was intercepted, and no one was allowed to know one iota more than the Pasha chose, so that the suspense to the European residents was of the most painful character. The state of the Country is described as most deplorable, getting worse and worse every month, until, what with the new draughts for the Army, the encrease of taxation, and the reduction of salaries, all classes had become utterly attenuated and miserable.

But while such was the state of the Natives a new œra had opened for the Frank Merchants. Hitherto a great jealousy had existed with all Musselman Governments, and this among the rest, against allowing Christians to have any thing to do with the Land, the laws of their Church being opposed to it, and the idea of their own security forbidding any such confidence in infidels. The Pasha it would appear, has got over this feeling and is now making large Farmers of many of his Merchants. Among the English, Briggs had taken several thousand feddans of land, Thurburn the same, Joyce the same, and Galloway no less than 7000 at a rental of £500 per month, which covers all the Pashas' claims against the occupiers; the produce is to be shared equally between the renters and the Peasants, the latter bearing all the other expences, of cultivation, harvesting &c. every thing in short but rent, and being bound to cultivate the whole land. The annual payment drawn by the Pasha in Galloway's case is short of £1 an acre, and is certainly a moderate rent for the finest land in the world, out of which, if favourably situate for irrigation, three crops can always be taken annually, without scourging or in any respect injuring the soil. The great difficulties however the Farmers will have to contend with, are 1st the scarcity of hands and 2dly the disinclination of those they may have, to work to the extent required, and then there is the circumstance never to be lost sight of, that the Pacha is himself the best financier in the world, and the last man to give up any thing by which a Piastre can be made. Whether, however these speculations turn out favourably or the reverse, for those who have embarked in them, it is a great step, in the progress of improvement in Egypt, that the land has been thrown open to the enterprise of Europeans, and in the course of time we have no doubt the most important results will flow from it.

Our correspondent makes mention of the many difficulties that Messrs. Hill and Raven had had to contend with, in the construction of the stations in the desert, partly from secret hostility in the Government and partly from the incompetency and apathy of the Consul General and his Agents, that though doing the work of the Bombay Steam Committee, and therefore entitled to expect support from both these parties, the contractors had been left entirely to their own resources, to purchase their own Camels and to find their own labour, and yet, in despite of all obstacles and difficulties, in one month from the date of the letter, six of the stations would be completed, and in another month more, the centre and main one also. Most parties in travelling across the Desert do not like to be hurried, but if despatch is an object, the journey can be be made by Mess. H. & R's conveyances in 14 hours and even 12, and as a test of the ease and comfort attending these conveyances, it may be mentioned that Lord Southhampton, after recovering from the attack of small pox he had at Suez, and while yet a great invalid, made the passage across the desert in one of them, without suffering the slightest inconvenience, and after a few days detention at Cairo, was enabled to proceed on his way to Malta.

Through the kind attention of a friend we are enabled to lay the following letter from Alexandria, of the latest date, before our Readers, giving a fuller account of the Collision between the Turkish and Egyptian Armies than was furnished by our correspondent, and containing some reflections that we consider of importance, as coming from one of the most intelligent and best informed men in Egypt. The important question is mooted, how would England and France act, if Turkey called in the aid of Russia, as it was said to be her intention to do. We imagine there can be no doubt that a general war would ensue.

From what you yourself had witnessed of the superiority of the Egyptian troops, you will not be surprised to hear that the Sultan's army has been completely routed by Ibrahim Pasha, with the loss of artillery, Camp Baggage, Stores and even the Muskets of the troops, which were thrown away in their hasty flight. We have no details of the battle as yet but only know that it took place near Nezil on the banks of the little river Sijour about the 25th ult. The mortality does not fortunately appear to have been very considerable on either side. It had been preceded by two minor engagement in favor of the Egyptians on the 20th and 21st. Ibrahim Pasha had borne with great patience and moderation the measures taken by Hafiz Pasha to revolutionize and arm several Egyptian villages and had even allowed him to occupy the Egyptian town of Aintab; but the moment he was authorized by Mahomet Ali to exercise his own discretion, after an aggression on the part of the Sultan had been fully ascertained, Ibrahim Pasha made all his preparations for an attack, and the result has confirmed all our expectations. It will not be possible for the Turkish army again to rally, but it is believed that Ibrahim will not continue the pursuit far, and will take up a position till he hears the determination of the European Powers, as it is desirable to avoid furnishing Russia with any pretext for intervertion. Our own Government has been very slow to move and up to the 15th June had not decided what course to pursue, nor even given instruction to our admiral, who is however coming down on this coast in 2 or 3 days without any intention of interfering---It is certain however that the influence of Russia can never be destroyed in Constantinople, nor the affairs of the Levant satisfactorily settled, without the presence of an English, or an anglo-French fleet at the Capital, and in the Black sea; but we can scarcely hope that our Government will adopt so decisive a step at this moment, and it may soon be too late---The wanton efforts of the Sultan to disturb the peace of Europe, and his avowed intention, in case of a reverse, to throw himself into the arms of Russia furnish us with a sufficient ground for acting so decidedly.

Sometime ago we noticed the arrival at Bombay of a Foreigner called M. de Lederer, who had been apprehended at Shikarpore as a spy by order of Mr. Macnaughten, and who is now on his way to Bussorah on board the *Zenobia*. This practice of apprehendiug as Spies the subjects of other countries, upon mere suspicion, seems carried here to a very great extent, and is attended with some danger, in as much as if a man of any influence were, by any chance, subjected to such an indignity, the Government would involve itself in very serious responsibility; in any case it is an infraction of international Law, unless some over act can be proved, and ought never to be resorted to, were it for no other reason, than that it desplays a weakness in the Government, which were much better concealed. We have taken some pains to learn the particulars of M. de Lederer's case, and so far as his own statement can be depended upon, and certain official letters in his possession, the following is the result of our Enquiry. By birth an Austrian and an officer in that service, he left his Country to take part in the Greek war of independence; afterwards he entered the service of the Pasha of Egypt and at a later period still, that of the grand Signior, in whose service his position was that of Colonel and Aid de Camp to Achmed Pacha—On the Pacha's departure as ambassador to England M. de Lederer, in the true spirit of Dalgetty, and in the hope no doubt of good *proven*, resolved to go Lahore to seek employment from the Maharajah. Arrived at the mouth of the Indus, and learning that Scinde was in possession of an English Army, he took the route of Soomneance and arrived at Shikarpore, through what he described as a very thickly populated and delightful country. On his arrival he wrote a note to Sir Alexander Burnes, but that Gentleman being absent, he was summoned before Mr. Macnaghten, who received him very civilly and asked him to dine, according to his statement, afterwards sending orders for his arrest and that he should be immediately conveyed to Bombay as a Prisoner, all of which was in due course carried into effect. On his arrival here the Bombay

CC-0. Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Government ordered that he should receive Rs. 5 a day and Rr. 100 to purchase clothing, and he was placed upon his parole, but we cannot learn that any judicial investigation was entered into, or means taken to establish the charge of his being a Spy, On the 18th of July he was relieved of his parole and his allowance stopped. He then wrote a letter, in French, to the Governor to the following effect, " From the day I was stopped at Shikarpore by the British Army, I considered it always a duty to myself and to the Country, to which I belong, to ask reparation for the violation of the Law of nations in my person, subject of a neutral state, arrested in a neutral Country, going to Lahore with intentions about which no British authority had any right to enquire, I have been confined, and sent to Bombay against my will. But the Government having provided for my expences I find it more proper, not to make any complaint till I can meet with an authority of my own Country. I afterwards received an intimation from the superintendant of Police that from the 18th of August, I had no more to expect in the way of allowances. Without alluding to the impropriety of addressing a Foreign officer through the medium of the Police, instead of the Town Major or some civil authority, being without the means of remaining at Bombay or of going away, being without money and under no obligation to have any, I insist on account of my health, upon receiving the means of retracing my steps to the country from which I came, to Constantinople, by the earliest opportunity, the Steamer of the 1st of August. It is not my provence to enquire what is your position with the Governor General of India, what is the extent of your power, but if they are not of a nature to enable you to take a decision, then you cannot disapprove of my introducing myself to the public and setting up a subscription. I will have no hesitation in inscribing your Excellencys name in your private capacity, at the head of the list, and it will rest with his imperial majestys internuncio at Constantinople to demand from the British Government such damages and reparations as he may think proper."

This we believe to be the substance and pretty nearly the words (translated) of M. De Lederer's letter, to which an answer was returned two days after, through the Superintendant of Police, intimating " 1st that he would have a free passage to Bussorah, 2d that he would receive the 5 rupees a day allowance from the 18th of July till his embarkation, 3d that the Commander of the *Hugh Lindsay* would present him with 100 Rupees on his landing at Busorah"—Such are the circumstances of this curious case. We think the Bombay Government little beholden to Mr. Macnaghten for involving them in such an affair, and how far they have acted in a spirit becoming their own honor and dignity, and with the Courtesy due to a stranger, who had offered them no harm, we leave to our Readers to decide. It lies with M. de Lederer to solve the Problem how a person can manage to reach Constantinople with 165 rupees.

WEATHER.

SURAT.—The fall of rain in the Surat Zillah between the 8th and 15th Instant was favourable and every description of cultivation was progressing satisfactorily. The small Tanks were said to be full and the large ones about half full at the date of the last Report from that quarter.

BROACH.—The weather was equally favorable during the same week in the sub Division of Broach, and the cultivation of Dangur, Kuppas and Kodra was going on rapidly.

KAIRA.—In the Kaira Zillah the fall of rain was general and seasonable, and the Acting collector adds in his report, in which he includes a statement exhibiting the state of cultivation in a very favorable light, that " there is now every prospect of a dangur Crop."

TANNAH.—A. Report from Tannah states that rain fell plentifully during the week ending the 19th Instant, in all parts of the Zillah, and that the transplantation of Rice was proceeding as favorably as could be desired.

CANDEISH.—The weather continued favorable in Candeish up to the 20th Instant, the date of the last report. In most of the districts of the Province the fall was abundant and cultivation was in full progress every where.

SHOLAPORE.—Insome parts of the Sholapoor Collectorate there was no rain between the 9th and 15th Instant, and the growing crops were beginning to wither-in others the fall had been sufficient and cultivation was progressing favorably. The weather was more favorable in the Barsee Talooka during the week reported on, than in any other portion of the Zillah.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Her Majesty after the Levee held a Privy Council, at which A. Spiers, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Renfrew, took the oaths.—The Hon. J. C. Dundas was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland.—Lord Portman was sworn in Lord-Lieutenant of county of Somerset, in room of Earl Ilchester. —The Earl of Uxbridge was sworn one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and took his place accordingly. – Her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Melbourne, the Lord Chamberlain, the Field Officer in Waiting, and the Captain of the Guard.—(Court Circular.)

" The sudden departure of the eldest scion of a noble house, and brother of two fair *debutantes* of last season, is, we believe, intimately connected with an " *affaire de cœur.*" We prophecy his lordship will soon recover, being full young to know his own mind.—(Post.)

" Among the distinguished strangers lately arrived in Constantinople are the Countess of Jersey, Sir Joseph Laffan, and Sir W. Pearson.—(Globe.)

The Persian Ambassador will, it is said, leave Paris on his return to the east about the middle of next month. It is added that he will take with him 25 Frenchmen of different professions, including some civil and military engineers. The Ambassador's Secretary, who although a Persian speaks French fluently, has himself made choice of these emigrants.

We believe it is perfectly true that the Ministers intend to create a couple of scores of new Peers by instalments, as O'Connell gets his justice, and Whigs get to Heaven. The next batch will include Strutt, member for Derby ; Mildmay, member for Winchester ; Sir Jacob Astley, ex-member for Norfolk, and a *few* others who are not yet determined upon· Go it, ye Whigs ! —(Age.)

If any proof was wanting of the wretched character of the Ministry, it could be found in the fact of the appointment of Mr. Roebuck, who is to go out to Canada on a pacific mission. The rebel instigator goes out as the Government meditator ! —(Age.)

SINGULAR ACTION.—It will be remembered that soon after James Wood, the banker of Gloucester, died, his singular will attracted attention, and that a codicil was sent mysteriously to Mr. Helps. For the discovery of the writer of certain words which accompanied the codicil, a reward of £1,000 was offered by the executors. The words were—" Inclosed is a paper saved out of many burnt by persons whom I could hang ; they will pretend it is not James Wood's hand-writing ; many will swear to it."—This writing being shown to a person named Leighton, he said it was written by William Cooke Ward, but the executors refused to acknowledge the value of his information, and he brought an action this week, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to recover the £1,000 reward. After his witnesses had been heard, none of whom stated positively that the writing was Ward's, the Attorney-General said that surely such an unfounded action had never before been presented in Court since Westminster-hall had existed. Lord Denman, interrupting him, expressed an opinion, that whatever suspicions there might be, there was clearly no evidence to go to the jury to support the present claim. The Attorney-General said, that if this plaintiff was right in his demand, there was no person who had forwarded to the executors any information, however valueless, that might not maintain a similar action. Nonsuited.—(Atlas.)

At the conclusion of an inquest yesterday in the House of Correction, Mr. Wakley asked whether Medhurst (the young man who stabbed a fellow-pupil not long since at Hayes) was put to hard labour, and subject to the silent system ?—Governor : No ; he was not sentenced to hard labour, and in consequence of the the chaplain's recommendation, books were furnished him, and he is permitted to prosecute his legitimate studies.—A Juror : Ah, that shows there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor.—Governor : Not as regards the regulations of this prison. The Judge did not sentence Medhurst to hard labour, therefore it could not be inflicted here. There is now in this prison a gentleman of large property, and who keeps a first-rate establishment at the west-end of the town. He was convicted of a misdemeanour, and sentenced to hard labour, which he undergoes, and picks oakum as well as the meanest inmates of the prison. (Advertiser.)

A ruffian named Jones knocked down a poor boy on Thursday in the presence of her Majesty, who was riding by, for calling out " the Queen, here comes the Queen." The defendant exclaimed " It's a b---lie," and immediately knocked complainant down by a violent blow on the eye. He was picked up completely stunned, and the defendant, after some difficulty, was secured by the police. Her Majesty, on witnessing this unprovoked outrage, looked with much indignation at the defendant, the colour starting to her cheeks. The defendant, on Friday, after a severe reprimand, was fined 10s., and ordered to find bail to keep the peace for twelve months.—(Chronicle.)

The *Great Western* sailed from King's Road, Bristol, on Saturday, at about four o'clock, p. m. She had 107 passengers on board, and a full cargo. May a safe and prosperous return be the issue of her voyage.—(Bristol Herald.)

" We understand that the Earl of Ilchester, finding it inconvenient to fulfil the duties of Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire, from the circumstance of his not residing in the county, has expressed his desire to resign that office, and we hear that Lord Portman is to be his successor.—(Observer.)

By far the most respectable body of men—in looks, demeanour, and attire—that we have ever seen parade the streets of the metropolis, were the Teetotallers, who to-day marched four and five abreast, with banners bearing appropriate mottoes, the leaders, etc., carrying wands, themselves decorated with blue favours. A number of carriages, vans, and other vehicles, were provided for the accommodation of the female members. The contrast between the appearance of the thousands who took part in this very remarkable procession, and the idle and debauched mechanics too frequently seen in the streets on Monday, was most striking. Each district society was headed by a band of music and its own banners. The procession occupied considerably more than an hour passing through the Strand. —(Globe.)—[the object of this silly exhibition is not stated.]

A sporting journeyman butcher, who manages the business of Mrs. Wells, in St. Alban's-place, has won £25,000 by the Derby.—Globe.

Cardinal Fesch is said to have bequeathed to the city of Lyons his fine gallery of pictures and his valuable library.

A Marseilles paper represents the climate of that place as having had such a beneficial effect on the health of Paganini that he not only takes every afternoon a walk into the country, but was seen a few days since, enjoying several games at bowls, a sport in which he is *de première force*. He is still, however, far from being completely recovered ; his voice continues almost totally extinguished ; and, as his complaint is a nervous one, he is interdicted by his physicians from music.

The body of one of the individuals killed during the disturbances, and in whose possession were found letters, designating him as the Prefect of Police, intended by the insurgents, has been recognised by his parents at the Morgue. His name was Omet, and he was a journeyman upholsterar by trade. His mother went yesterday to the Morgue, on being informed by her medical attendant that her son's body was lying there, where, indeed, it had been previously recognised by the father, who had said nothing about it, and a most distressing scene ensued. The poor woman fainted away through grief, and with difficulty claimed the body.

" The overtures," say's the *Quotidienne*, " which had taken place relative to the marriage of her Royal Highness Mademoiselle, with a brother of the King of Naples, will not have the issue which we were authorised to expect. Certain honourable considerations, of a nature to be appreciated on one side and the other, have determined the Royal Families on not contracting this union, nor will we step beyond the bounds of the respectful discretion due to these negociations. We cannot, however, avoid saying that, in this circumstance, her Royal Highness has given a new proof of that nobleness and elevation of character which we are always happy to recall to the recollection of our friends as well as our political opponents.'—We need hardly observe that the Princess alluded to is the sister of the Duke de Bordeaux.

" ATTEMPT OF A LUNATIC TO ENTER THE PALACE. —On Monday night a daring attempt was made to force an entrance into Buckingham Palace.—About nine o'clock, the sentinel on duty in the garden heard a rustling among the shrubs, and saw a man emerge from them and ascend the steps of the terrace. The sentinel called out, when the man answered, " It is all right ;" and the soldier seeing that he was dressed as a labouring man, conjectured that he was employed either in the garden or kitchen. The man having reached the terrace, walked towards a glass door which leads into the interior, when he was noticed by one of the ladies' maids sitting near the door, and who screamed out to the soldier to seize him as he was a stranger, and from his singular and ferocious appearance she imagined that he meant harm. The soldier immediately secured him, and intelligence having been forwarded to the police on duty, Inspector Russell was immediately on the spot, and the man was delivered over to him. The prisoner then began to use the most horrible language, called the Queen by every opprobrious term, and repeatedly said his intention was to have killed her ; " he had come there for no other purpose." The prisoner, who is a middle-aged man, and apparently of great strength, made much resistance, but the Inspector succeeded in getting him into the Bridcage-walk, where he became so violent that it was found necessary to handcuff him. The Inspector afterwards obtained a guard to assist him in conveying him to the Station-house. All the way there and upon his arrival he continued applying epithets to the Queen totally unfit for publication, and several times lamented he had not killed her. It being evident that the man was mad, his actions were watched all night, during the major part of which he continued quite furious. Yesterday morning a private examination of the prisoner took place before Sir Frederick Roe at the Home-office, and after evidence embracing the facts detailed above had been given, he was remanded in order that he might be visited by experienced surgeons, and his connections inquired into, the prisoner having refused to state who or what he was. He was afterwards removed to Tothill-fields Bride-well.—(Chronicle)

Not only at the meeting of Chartists, but at other meetings, wild statements and expressions escape enthusiastic speakers, calculated to do much mischief. A remarkable instance (says the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* occurred at a public meeting held in this town on Thursday. One of the (reverend) speakers, on the authority of a printed statement in the report of a Bristol Society, uttered the startling assertion, that the East India Company had sent to the Pope for a band of Roman Priests to be sent to Calcutta to establish the Roman Religion, and that the Pope hailed this request as full evidence of the desire of England to return to the Romish faith! Immediately on this assertion being made, Sir R. Jenkins, who happened to be the chairman, rose and said :—" As Chairman of the East India, Company, I rise to give the Rev. Gentleman's statement a flat and unqualified contradictation. I deny most distinctly the truth of any such application ever having been made by the East India Company."—(Chronicle)

We have received letters from Corfu of the 1st inst. announcing the sudden and arbitrary prorogation, for six months, of the parliament of the Ionian Islands by the Governor, Sir Howard Douglas. This act represented to us to be one of a most despotic nature, totally uncalled for by circumstances, and so repugnant to the feelings of the Assembly, that one of its most influential members, the Chevalier Mustocidi, is coming to England to lay the case before her Majesty's government, and protest against the conduct of Sir Howard Douglas. According to the statement we have received, it appears that the House of representatives passed a law which, agreeably to the constitution, did not require to be submitted to the Senate. The Governor, who was opposed to the law, demanded that it should be sent up to the Upper House which the Commons refused to do, knowing that the influence of the Governor in the Senate was so great as to insure the rejection of the bill. Under these circumstances a message was delivered by Sir Howard Douglas, which the House of Representatives at once repudiated by proceeding to confirm the objectionable measure, by a majority of 29 to 9. The Governor resented this disregard to his authortty by proceeding to put in force a power vested in his hands for extraordinary occasions ; and he prorogued the parliament for six months, the consequence of which is that the whole public business of the colony is at a stand, and the Ionian Islan ls placed absolutely under his will. We submit these facts to the public as they have been given to us—hoping that a sufficient explanation may be offered by the friends of Sir Howard Douglas.—(Herald.)

PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—Our private letters from Paris, dated Wednesday, contain the following in reference to the proceedings now in progress against the late insurrectionists in Paris :—

" The Attorney-General is this day to read to the Court of Peers, in secret sitting, his *requisitoire*, which you will find states that Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was not a stranger to the plot that has just exploded. It will be stated by the Attorney-General in that document, that the Prince came to Paris incog. a few days since, and had an interview with the principal leaders of the Republican party. It was agreed between them, that as the word 'republic' was not equally popular with that of the Napoleon family, the movement should be made in the name of the latter. Concessions were made on both sides, and ultimately the Société des Familles agreed to fight under his banner. Overtures were also made to the regiments of the garrison, and aid was expected from some of them, but it appears that 'the real Republicans' would have nothing to do with the affair—circumstances which may account for the comparative weakness of the attempt."—(Times.)

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE IN HIGH LIFE.—An unexpected event of a peculiarly painful description has recently occurred, which has created a great sensation in this and the adjoining county of Cheshire, and, as contradictory rumours are afloat, we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to our readers, if we were not to lay before them the authentic facts of the case. The parties are a recently created baronet of sporting celebrity (residing within a hundred miles of Congleton) and his lady. The extraordinary attractions of the latter—the unrivalled grace, and the sweetness of her manner, have often been the theme of universal admiration in the northern division of this county, in the gaieties of which she occasionally partook. The friends of the parties had for some time been apprehensive that the harmony of their domestic intercourse was not uninterrupted ; no idea, however, had been formed of the extent of the estrangement until Friday in last week. On that day, Sir —— having been occupied by business all the morning in the town of Congleton, was informed on his return to —— Park that his lady had ordered the carriage shortly after his departure, and was not yet come home, but no idea was entertained of the real nature of her absence until the empty carriage drove back into the stable yard. It proved, upon inquiry, that Lady —— had been met at the Red Bull, Lawton, by her father and brother, under whose protection she immediately placed herself, and proceeded with them to her paternal home, where, we believe, she still remains. We add, with great pain, that judging from the accounts that have reached us, there is but too much reason to fear that all attempts to effect a reconciliation will prove unavailing.—(Stanffordshire Gazette.)

" MR. HUME AND THE BOYS OF KILKENNY.—A meeting of the " Citizens' Club" of Kilkenny, was held in that town on Saturday, when after some discussion on Mr. Hume's vote on the Jamaica question, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to : —" That while we are ready to give to Mr. Hume the credit of acting as conscience suggested, though his vote has aided in doing deep mischief to Ireland, we consider that having declared our opinion to him before he did vote, his recent vote against Ministers has virtually left the ancient and liberal city of Kilkenny unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament, in so much as not a man of our independent constituency but considers himself misrepresented by an act which, while it prolonged the tyranny of the Jamaica planter, tended to inflict upon Ireland all the miseries and sufferings of Tory misrule.—(Dublin Journal.)"

The only daughter of the widow of a farmer at Carentan, in the Macche, recently committed suicide under the following unhappy circumstances :— She was 18 years of age, and distinguished for her beauty and amiable disposition, but from the perverse temper of her mother was unable at any time to obtain her affection, and was treated with constant severity. A few evenings ago, while at supper, the poor girl accidentally broke a cup. The mother as usual loaded her with the most humiliating reproaches, and at length struck her. The broken-hearted girl retired in tears to her chamber, and having written a note, stating that as she was unable to overcome the dislike of her mother, she was determined to die, took a strong dose of opium. On the news of her death being known in the village, the peasantry gave the widow a charivari ; and the mother, conscience-struck at her own cruelty, has ever since been a prey to the most bitter remorse.

A worthy gentleman living in the Rue St. Honoré was mounting his staircase the other day when he met a man coming down with a large bundle under his arm, and who on seeing him, appeared rather confused. He accordingly asked him what he wanted there, and the man replied that he was looking for a Bureau of the Mont de Piété. The gentleman after informing him that there was no such bureau in the house, but that he would find one a few doors off, asked him why he wanted to go to such a place, and learnt from him in return that he had recently arrived in Paris with his wife in search of a place as servants, but not being able to get situations was forced to pawn his effects. The gentleman compassionately put his hand in his pocket, gave him a five franc piece, and wishing him better luck continued his route up-stairs. He had just got to the landing-place of his apartment when his servant bolted out of the door crying *au voleur* ! Seeing his master, he asked him if he had met any body with a bundle, for that some rogue or other had got into his bed-room and had just effected his escape with his clothes and the silver he had saved out of his wages ! The good gentleman regretted his simplicity when it was too late ; neither the man nor the bundle have since been heard of.

SPECTATOR.—JUNE 8.

LONG as the MELBOURNE Ministers have been accustomed to ignominy, they have this week reached a depth of humiliation previously unattained.

The first subject they meddled with was Canada. In the feeblest speech we ever heard on such an occasion, Lord John Russell propounded to the House of Commons what he was pleased to describe as a " plan for the permanent settlement of the affairs of Canada ; and such a settlement ! It consists in neglecting, in postponing, or in doing nothing. The information collected and arranged for their use by Lord Durham is, with the advice found thereon, treated like waste paper. The union of Upper and Lower Canada under one common Legislature—so urgently required as the first step towards confidence and improvement in those distracted provinces—is to be put off for three years. For an equal space, the despotism—the Act suspending the Constitution of Lower Canada till 1840—is to be continued by a renewal, with enlargement of powers. Resolutions, slightly indulging rather than distinctly setting forth these bright results or the Cabinet's matured deliberations, were laid on the table, for discussion on Monday next—afterwards postponed to Thursday. If the House pass them, Lord John says he will bring forward two bills founded on the resolutions ; that for continuing the coercion of Lower Canada to be passed into law as soon as possible ; the other, for uniting the two provinces, to be read a second time, and then put off indefinitely.

From no quarter did the Ministers meet with encouragement. Mr. Hume denounced their proceedings ; and Mr. Charles Buller, in forcible language, described the horrors of the present state of things, and the pressing need of *some* settlement immediately, as the difficulties to be surmounted will only be increased by delay.

The course taken by Sir Robert Peel was calculated to make the leading Minister uneasy. Sir Robert professed readiness to give the power necessary for maintaining the just authority of the Crown, but extreme repugnance to the prolongation of unconstitutional government in Canada : he would not pledge himself to resistance or support of the resolutions, but gave formal notice that he should not be retained from acting upon his opinions by the imputation of party-spirit. If Sir Robert do muster the Tories in opposition, Ministers will be defeated ; for it is manifest that many Radicals *must* vote againt them on this question.

The postponement of the Education scheme was only, as we feared it would prove, the prelude to its surrender. Lord John Russell confessed himself too feeble to stem the tide of prejudice which ran strongly against it. He declined the contest ; although defeat after a manly resistance would have been far more creditable to himself and serviceable to the cause, than a flight before the battle. Lord John intends to propose that the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society shall, as heretofore, divide between them the Parliamentary grant : and this is the upshot of all the fine promises of " educating the People of England," which have been in constant circulation almost since this time twelve month.

At the close of last week a notion gained ground that Ministers had really determined to bring forward, or support, a motion for extending the electoral qualification to occupants of dwellings in counties, valued at ten pounds. But, on Monday, suspicions of a change in the intention of Ministers arose ; and when, on Thursday, Sir Mesketh Fleetwood moved for leave to bring in a bill to effect that purpose, he encontered opposition from the leader. Evidently conscious that he was " dealing a heavy blow" upon his own friends, Lord John endeavoured to mitigate its severity and to make it fall as lightly as possible : he was exceedingly quiet in his tone, and talked much about some minor improvements in " registration" and " rate-paying," which he was willing to concede. Such concessions are as worthless as a bankrupt's promise to pay. The Minister wants power to effect the slightest improvement. It is, therefore, with reference to the advance of Reform, become practically of little consequence what course he takes : but as his Whig-Radical friends prayed so earnestly for a confirmation of previous impressions and assurances on this Country Suffrage question—as they were so exceedingly anxious for another excuse to continue their support to the Government – it is a pity that Lord John, though mild was inexorable, and " gave no sign." He not only then refused his assent to the proposed addition to the constituent body, but declined to hold out the expectation of such assent at any time hereafter. It has been alleged that Lord John spoke the sentiments of the majority of the Cabinet, but not his own ; and this hypothesis has been ingeniously held by the journul which lately took a high tone in proclaming the failure of the Reform Act, and in denouncing " finality." Unfortunately, the distinction has no substantial basis : if it were otherwise, Lord John's personal honour would be impeached—for why should he hold office in, and act as the mouthpiece of, a Cabinet with whom, in his individual capacity, he maintains a serious difference on the most important question in politics ? Mr. Warbourton professed to discover ambiguity in Lord John's speech, and wished to afford him an opportnuity of explanation : he declared that Radical Members would not be impatient ; that if he would only promise at some future to " take the amendment of the Reform Act in hand," they would be satisfied—any thing, in short, which might help them at a general election—the smallest favours—the submissive Radicals would thankfully accept. Not a word of promise or comfort was elicited. Mr. Warburton probably expected none, and merely wished to act upon the opinion of the constituencies, by a remarkable exhibition of long-enduring forbearance : but he laid himself open to a slashing reply from Sir Robert Peel, who seized the opportunity of laying bare the essential Conservatism of the Whigs, and the meanness of the subservient Radicals. Lord John had covered his Anti-Reform bolus with honey, intended to make it palatable ; but Peel scraped off the coating, and exposed in a naked form the nauseous stuff which composed the dose. We cannot discover the slightest representation of Lord John's speech in Sir Robert's version of it. As Mr. Wakley remarked, the Ministerial leader was " pinned down," and he did not attempt even a wriggle. Then came the castigation of Radicals, who implored the Whig Minister to aid them with yet another delusion. Strange to say, the humble request was refused. Mr. Ward therefore declared. that the Reformers must henceforth become " a distinct party ;" and Mr. Harvey recommended a Whig-Tory coalition, that some useful legislation, unconnected with party politics, might be accomplished.

Thus, it would seem, the Whig-Radical alliance is broken up. Whether these " amantium irae" will lead to a renewal of love, we care not to inquire. The Ministerial *Morning Chronicle* announces that the Ballot is to be an " open question." Will that satisfy the " distinct party ?" It would not be prudent to ask for a confirmation of the statement, lest perchance, like so many other newspaper promises for the Whigs, it should prove unfounded. But men so inconceivably obtuse, or so recklessly dishonest, as to place or pretend faith in a Ministry which has so long lived upon exposed frauds, may receive even this last miserable concession as an apology for continued truckling.

Liberals who have no selfish aim in keeping up delusion on the subject of Representative Reform, will now declare, what they must know, that from Parliament, and from the Ministry, there is no hope. For further progress, the effort must be made in a different direction. There is a wide field " out of doors" which may yet be cultivated with profit. Combination of classes now esranged is practicable—and necessary, unless the country is willing to resign itself, in utter hopelessness, to a quiet submission to its old masters.

MR. HENRY GRATTAN AND LORD BROUGHAM.

[*From the Morning Chronicle.*]

No. I.

Reform Club, Ist June 1839.

My Lord —I see in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper a reported speech of your Lordship last night. Your Lordship is there represented as having alluded to me, and as having used expressions which no gentleman can permit to be applied to him.

I therefore hope your Lordship will explain this circumstance, and that you will be so good as to remove from my mind the impression which these offensive terms, " *of falsehood and slander*," must naturally occasion

I have the honour to be, your Lordship's very humble servant.

HENRY GRATTAN.

To Lord Brougham, &c. &c.

No. II.

Lord Brougham presents his compliments to Mr. H. Grattan, and although he could not give him such an answer to his inquiry as ought to prove satisfactory to Mr. Grattan, yet, as the matter passed in Parliament, and as he is unwilling to adopt any course which might injure the freedom of debate, he must defer answering his letter until he has had an opportunity of consulting a friend, who is also a Peer, and whom, owing to his absence from town, he cannot see before to-morrow morning.

Grafton Street, Saturday.

No. III.

Sir—While I protest distinctly against being held answerable to any person out of the House to which I belong for any thing said or done by me in that House of Parliament, I am disposed to answer your letter by the respect which I have ever borne towards your family, and which you are aware I do not now for the first time profess.

When I shall have stated the passage in your speech at the late Dublin meeting to which *alone* I referred in my statements or Fridy last, and which I believed to have been spoken by you, because it was cited by another speaker with approbation in your presence without any correction from yourself, you will at once perceive *that the offensive words mentioned in your letter could not have been applied to your invectives*, whatever other comments they might justly occasion. I quote from the newspaper supposed to be in the interest of your party (the *Dublin Weekly Register*), but I first saw the speech in another.

" The people and their Sovereign have triumphed over the base, the lying, the tyrannical faction, for whom no falsehood is too great. They are abusing and calumniating every loyal and respectable man ; abusing and calumniating the people, the priesthood, and their religion ; and yet the liars would tell you that they are the advocates of Liberal principles. But their falsehood and hypocrisy have been exposed ; we have confounded their knavish tricks, and covered them with shame and confusion."

" I tell you more, that, if her Majesty was once fairly placed in the hands of the Tories, I would not give an Orange Peel for her life."

" If some of the low miscreants of the party got round her Majesty, and had the mixing of the bowl at night, I fear she would have a long sleep."

To say that Tory Ladies of the Bedchamber would commit treason and murder the Queen, may be very senseless and very uncharitable ; but it could never with any propriety of language be called a falsehood, or even a slander. Accordingly, the only two persons present, one of them a countryman of your own, and a friend of your family, whom I have spoken to on the subject, *are quite clear in their recollection that I never applied to your speech the words which you say have naturally given you pain*. The newspapers which I have seen also coincide with their recollection.

But I must add, that the comments which I did make upon your speech, though not such as to justify any personal call from you upon me, were such as might very possibly have given you pain. *I am sorry for it* ; and I expressed at the time the uneasiness which I felt in being compelled by a sense of duty and of justice to make those remarks. However strong they were not stronger than the universal feeling of the audience went along with But I expressly ascribed your conduct to the feelings of party zeal and violent excitement under which you laboured.

Your great unwillingness to have language applied to yourself so incomparably less offensive than you are represented to have used with respect to others, makes me entertain some hope that, contrary to all probability, I may have been misinformed by an incorrect report of your speech. I have, of course no kind of right to ask you any question ; but I may perhaps be pardoned if I add, that nothing would give me more sincere geratification than to be told by you that this conjecture is well founded ; and I should not fail to state in any place my satisfaction at having been undeceived.

I have the honour to be, your obedient humble servant.

BROUGHAM.

T. H. Grattan, Esq., M.P., &c. &c.

No. IV

Reform Club, Sunday Night, 2d June 1239.

My Lord—As your Lordship has declared that you did not apply to me the offensive terms " *falsehood and slander*," and as you state that " *you are sorry, that other comments made by your Lordship gave me pain*," I do not hesitate to say that is all I could have asked or desired.

With respect to the extracts from a reported speech of mine which are stated in your Lordship's letter, and with respect to the suggestion which your letter appears to convey—that I should explain to your Lordship what I spoke on the occasion referred so—I think it right to say, that while I do not admit the accuracy of those extracts, and that I disclaim the coarse expressions continued in them—while I conceive the imputation most unwarrantable—that I intended that which is not expressed in any of those extracts—namely, to Tory Ladies of the Bedchamber a design to commit treason and murder ; while, too, I freely acknowledge that every speech of mine is open to public criticism, and that every report of it exposes me to the animadversion of those to whom it may be supposed to apply, I nevertheless must decline to enter into further correspondence or any explanation with your Lordship, to whom in that speech I never once alluded.

I have the honour to be, your Lordship's very obedient humble servent,

To Lord Brougham, &c. &c. HENRY GRATTAN.

Grafton Street, Monday.

Sir—I have only now had the honour of receiving your letter of last night's date, it having been only now delivered.

You will be pleased to observe, that I do not deny having used the words on my own recollection ; because, although a person may be sure of what he intended to say, he never can be certain of what words he did use in debate. I therefore referred to the context, and to the recollection of others, as well as to a report in a most widely circulated paper, remarkable for the goodness of its Parliamentary reports. This reference I considered more satisfactory than any recollection of my own.

You seem to think that you did not intend to allude to Tory Ladies of the Bedchamber, because you did not express yourself so in one of the passages which I cited from your speech. But to whom else could they possibly be meant to apply ? The question raised by Sir Robert Peel, to which you were referring, was confined to them alone.

I now think it due to you, that I should add the words in the *Freeman's Journal* ; the paper in which I mentioned having read them, and to which I alluded in my former letter, though I had not them by me. I again disclaim all right to ask you any question respecting your speech, and I never had done so except in order to have an opportunity—much desired by me —of stating that you never had made the speech on which I felt it my duty to comment.

I have the honour to be, &c BROUGHAM.

[Here followed an extract with the coarse expressions that Mr. Grattan had denied having used.]—*Spectator*

INTENDED FUTURE ARMAMENT OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

(From the Nautical Mag. for June.)

FIRST RATES.

120 GUNS, CALEDONIA, *No. Guns. Wgt. Lgth.*
Lower deck - 4 8in. 65 9ft.
28 32prs. 56 9ft. 6 in.
Middle deck 2 8in. 65 9ft.
32 32prs. 5 9ft.
Main deck - 34 32prs 41 8ft. (c)
Qartr.deck } 6 32prs. 45 8ft. 6in(b)
Forecastle } 14 32prs.car 17

The Ships in this Class are—Britannia, Caledonia, Hibernia, Howe, Nelson, Neptune, Prince Regent, Royal George, Royal William, St. George, St. Vicent, Trafalgar, Waterloo.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 2028, lb.

110 GUNS, ROYAL FREDERICK.
Lower deck - 6 8in 65 9ft.
24 32p. 56 9ft. 6in
Middle deck 4 8in. 65 9ft.
26 32p. 56 9ft. 6in

92 GUNS, RODNEY.
Lower deck - 6 8in 65 9ft.
26 32p. 56 9ft. 6in.
Main deck 4 8in 65 9ft.
30 32p. 56 9ft. 6in.
Quartr. dk. } 26 32p. 41 8ft. (c)
Forecastle }

The Ships in this class are, —London, Nile, Rodney.

84 GUNS, ASIA.
Lower deck - 6 8in. 65 9ft.
24 32p. 56 9ft.
Main deck - 2 8in 65 9ft.
30 32prs. 48 8ft.
Quart. dk.} 6 32prs. 41 8ft. (c)
Forecastle } 16 32p.c. 17

The Ships in this class are,—Achille, Bellerophon, Cambridge, Donegal, Foudroyant Hindostan, Indus, Kent, Revenge.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 1356 lb.

72 GUNS, EDINBURGH.
Lower deck - 4 8in 65 9ft.
24 32p. 56 9ft.
Main deck - 28 32p, 41 8ft. }
Quart. dk. } 4 32p. 41 8ft. } (c)
Forecastle } 12 32p.c.17

The Ships in this class are,—Agincourt, Ajax, Anson, Armada, Bellisle, Bellona, Benbow, Black Prince, Blenheim, Carnatic,

Main deck - 30 32prs. 41 8ft. (c)
Qatr. deck } 6 32prs. 45 8ft. 6in(b)
Forecastle } 14 32prs. 25 6ft.

The Ships in this Class are,—Algiers, Royal Frederick, Royal Sovereign, Victoria.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 1940lb.

104 GUNS, PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.
Lower deck - 4 8in. 65 9ft.
24 32prs. 56 9ft. 6in.
Middle deck 2 8in. 65 9ft.
28 32prs. 48 8ft.
Main deck. } 6 32prs. 45 8ft .6in(b)
Forecastle } 10 32p.c. 17

The Ships in this Class are,—Camperdown, Impregnable, Princess Charlotte, Royal Adelaide, Queen Charlotte.

☞ Weight of each Broadside 1772lb.

SECOND RATES.

The Ships in this Class are,—Asia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canopus, Clarence, Formidable, Ganges, Monarch, Powerful, Thunderer, Vengance.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 1438lb.

80 GUNS, SUPERB.
Lower deck - 8 8in. 65 98
20 32prs. 56 9ft. 6in.
Main deck - 4 8in. 65 9ft.
24 32prs. 50 9ft. (a)
Quartr. dk. } 24 32prs. 41 8ft. (c)
Forecastle }

The Ships in this class are,—Collingwood, Goliah, Superb, Vanguard.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 1486 lb.

THIRD RATES.

78 GUNS BELLEROPHON.
Lower deck - 4 8in 65 9ft.
26 32p. 56 9ft. 6in.
Main deck - 2 8in. 66 9ft.
30 32prs. 45 8ft. 6in.(b)
Quartr. dk. 6 32prs. 41 8ft, (c)
Forecastle 10 32p.car 17

The Ships in this class are,—Achille, Bellerophon, Cambridge, Donegal, Foudroyant Hindostan, Indus, Kent, Revenge.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 1356 lb.

Cornwallis, Defence, Devonshire, Edirburgh, Egmont, Hastings, Hawke, Hercules, Hogue, Illustrious, Imaun, Implacable, Invincible, Malabar, Medway, Melville, Minden, Minotaur, Pitt, Pembroke, Redoutable, Russell, Stirling Castle, Sultan, Talavera, Tremendous, Wellesley, Wellington.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 1224 lb.

72 GUNS, BOSCAWEN.
Lower deck - 4 8in. 65 9ft.
22 32prs. 56 9ft. 6in.
Main deck - 2 8in. 65 9ft.
26 32prs. 50 9ft.
Quartr. dk. } 16 32prs. 39 7ft. 5in
Forecastle } Blmd.

The Ships in this class are,—Cumberland, Boscawen.

☞ Weight of each Broadside, 1296 lb,

Digitized by the Peace Palace Library from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

FOURTH RATES.

50 GUNS, BARHAM, VERNON.
Main deck - 4 8in. 65 9ft.
22 12p. 56 8ft. 6in.
Quartr.dk. } 22 32p. 45 8ft. 9in.(b)
Forecastle }
The ships in this class are,—Alfred, America, Barham, Conqueror, Cornwall, Dublin, Eagle, Gloucester, Vernon, Vindictive, Warspite.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 665 lb.

50 GUNS, PORTLAND.
Main deck - 4 8in. 65 8ft.
26 32p. 50 8ft.
Quartr.dk. } 4 32p. 50 8ft.6in. (b)
Forecastle } 16 32p. 25 6ft.
The Ships in this class are,—Chichester, Java, Lancaster, Portland, President, Southampton, Winchester, Worcester.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 872 lb.

FIFTH RATE.

44 GUNS, MADAGASCAR.
Main deck - 2 8in 60 8ft 10in
26 32p. 40 7ft, 6in *
Quartr.dk. } 4 32p. 40 7ft, 8in*
Forecastle } 12 32p. car. 17
* Congreve or Bloomfield.
Endymion to carry 24 32prs. 40cwt. on Main Deck, 14 32prs. Carronades on her Quarter Deck, and Forecastle.
The Ships in this class are—Africaine, Adromeda, Druid, Endymion, Eurotas, Forte, Forth, Horatio, Hotspur, Isis, Leda, Madagascar, Maeander, Nemesis, Seahorse, Stag.
☞ Weight each Broadside, 740 lb.

Seringapatam, Sirius, Tenedos, Thalia, Thames, Thisbe, Trincomalee, Undaunted, Unicorn, Venus.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 706 lb.

38 GUNS, BELVIDERA.
Main deck - 2 8in. 50 7ft.
24 32p. 39 6ft. 6in. *
Quartr.dk. } 4 32p. 39 7ft. 6in. *
Forecastle } 8 32p.c. 17
The Ships of this class are,—Belvidera, Brilliant, Havannah, Owen Glendower.
* Bloomfield.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 644 lb.

44 GUNS, RESISTANCE.
Main deck - 2 8in. 50 7ft.
26 32p. 39 7ft. 6in. *
Quartr.dk. } 4 32p. 39 7ft. 9in *
Forecastle } 10 32p. car. 17
* Bloomfield.
The Ships in this class are,—Æolus, Amazon, Amphitrite, Blonde, Boadicea, Briton, Circe, Clyde, Crescent, Dædalus, Diana, Fisgard, Fox, Hamadryad, Hebe, Latona, Laurel, Leonidas, Melampus, Mercury, Mermaid, Minerva, Naiad, Nereus, Penelope, Proserpine, Resistance.

36 GUNS, PIQUE.
Main deck - 4 8in. 60 8ft. 10in.
18 32p. 56 9ft. 6in.
Quartr dk. } 14 32p. 41 8ft. (c)
Forecastle }
In the Amphion, Castor, and Inconstant, 32prs 25cwt. 6ft. Guns are to be substituted for those of 41cwt.
The Ships in this class are,—Active, Amphion, Cambrian, Castor, Chesapeake, Constance, Flora, Inconstant, Pique, Sybelle.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 348 lb.

SIXTH RATES.

First Class.

26 GUNS, VESTAL.
Main deck - 2 8in. 50 7ft.
16 32prs. 40 7ft. 6in. *
Quartr. dk. } 2 32prs 40 7ft. 6in. *
Forecastle } 6 32prs 25 6ft.
* Congreve, or Bloomfield.
The ships in this class are,—Carysfort, Cleopatra, Creole, Iris, Juno, Spartan, Vestal.
☞ Weight of each Broadside 452 lb.

and the fore-most and after-most Guns on each side of the Quarter Deck and Forecastle are to be fitted for transporting.
The ships in this class are,—Actæon, Andromache, Calliope, Conway, Imogene.
☞ Weight of each Brodside, 452 lb.

24 GUNS, CURACOA.
No. of Guns 24 32prs. 49 7ft. 6in. *
* Congreve or Bloomfield.
The ships in this class are,—Aigle, Curacoa, Magicienne, Tribune.
☞ Weight of each Broadside 384 lb.

26 GUNS, ALLIGATOR.
Main deck - 2 32prs. 25 6ft.
18 32p c. 17
Quartr.dk. } 6 18prs. 15 6ft. 6in.
Forecastle }
The Guns in this class are to be on Hardy's Compressor Carriages; and the fore-most and after-most Guns on each side of the Quarter Deck and Forecastle are to be fitted for transporting.
The ships in this class are,—Alligator, Crocodile, Herald, North Star, Samarang, Talbot, Tyne, Volage.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 376 lb.

20 GUNS, CALYPSO.
No. of Guns 20 32prs. 40 6ft. 6in. *
* Congreve or Bloomfield.
The ships in this class are,—Calypso, Coquette.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 320 lb.

Second Class.

26 GUNS, ANDROMACHE.
Main deck - 2 6sp car. 36 5ft. 4in.
18 32prs. 25 6ft.
Quartr.dk. } 6 32prs. 25 6ft.
Forecastle }

18 GUNS, DAPHNE.
No. of Guns 18 32prs. 40 7ft. 6in. *
* Congreve, or Bloomfield.
The ships in this class are,—Daphne, Dido.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 288 lb.

[redacted]
The ships in [redacted]—Modeste, Rover.
☞ Weight [redacted] 238 lb.

The ships in this class are,—Bonetta, Dort, Dolphin, Spy.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 64 lb.

18 GUNS, HARRIER.
No. of Guns 2 32prs. 25 6ft. *
16 32p car.17
* On transporting carriages.
The ships in this class are,—Champion, Comus, Electra, Favourite, Fly, Harrier, Hazard, Hyacinth, Larne, Orestes, Pylades, Racehorse, Satellite, Scout, Wolf.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 188 lb.

BRISK.
No. of Guns 1 32prs. 40 7ft. 6in.
2 24p car.10
The ships in this class are,—Brisk, Buzzard, Charybdis, Forester, Griffin, Lynx, Termagant.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 56 lb.

16 GUNS, COLUMBINE.
No. of Guns 4 32prs. 25 6ft. *
12 32p c. 17
* On transporting carriages.
The ships in this class are,—Acorn, Albatros, Arab, Bittern, Columbine, Elk, Pantome, Grecian, Heron, Liberty, Persian Pilot, Squirrel.
☞ Weight of each Broadside, 276 lb.

☞ Carronades are in all Ships to be mounted on Sir T. Hardy's compressor carriagies.

NOTE,—(a. b. and c.) These Guns are to be introduced into the Service, and will ultimately supersede the present Guns of the dimensions stated below: but as there are a great many of the old pattern in store, they are to be used as long as they last, as follows,—

	New Guns. cwt. ft. in.		Old Guns. cwt. ft. in.
(a) 32p.	50 9 0	or	48 or 50 8 0
(b) ..	45 8 6	or	46 9 0
			40 7 6 Congreve.
			41 8 0 Bloomfield.
(c) ..	41 8 6	or	40 7 6 Congreve.

16 GUNS, CHILDERS.
No. of Guns 2 32prs. 25 5ft. 4in.*
14 32p car. 17
* On transporting carriages.
The ships in this class are,—Childers, Clio, Cruizer, Harlequin, Jaseur, Lily, Pelican, Pelorus, Racer, Raleigh, Ringdove, Rose, Sappho, Scylla, Serpent, Snake, Sparrowhawk, Trinculy, Victor, Wanderer, Wasp.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

	Feb 20 includ 1839 Boys	Oct 1 includ 1834 Boys
FIRST RATE.		
Caledonia	820-66	790-58
Royal Frederick or Queen	785-66	750-68
Princess Charlotte	725-66	670-58
SECOND RATE.		
Rodney	695 60	720-52
Asia & Vanguard	645-60	630-52
THIRD RATE.		
Revenge	530-58	570-45
Edinburgh	540-58	520-45
Boscawen (bulding)	570-53	520-45
FOURTH RATE.		
Barham	445-47	420-41
Portland	305-47	380-41
FIFTH RATE.		
Madagascar	290-39	275-34
Resistance	280-39	275 34
Belvidera	265-39	260-34
Pique	305-30	— —
SIXTH RATE.		
Carysfort	205-33	190-26
Curacoa	216-33	175-26
Calypso (buldng)	185-33	— —
Andromache	165-33	160-26
Dido & Dapane	160-33	— —
SLOOPS.		
Nimrod	130-24	120-22
Modeste	125-24	— —
Rover	125-24	— —
Harrier	120-24	110-22
Columbine	115-25	110-22
GUN BRIGS.		
Algerine	60-10	50- 9
Brisk	55-10	50- 6
Schooners & Cutters	40- 8	40- 9

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND ON POSTAGE.

The Duke of Richmond is, very creditably, conquering his old Post-Office prejudices. On presenting some petitions in favour of Mr. Mill's plan, this week, he remarked, that, strictly speaking, there could not be a universal penny postage --

Many people appeared to think that all letters which went through the Post-office would be subjected only to the charge of a penny; but on our Colonial and Foreign letters the foreign postage must be paid, which it would be impossible to get from the parties to whom the letters were addressed, if charged according to the penny plan."

It is to be hoped that on *Colonial* letters there will be no postage or a charge so small that the Government will discharge it without requiring any payment beyond the penny. Commanders of Government packets ought certainly to take the slight trouble to conveying letters without remuneration, and the cost of a letter bag would be trifling. Captains of merchantmen are now satisfied with a small charge on each letter. The Post-office additions make foreign correspondence expensive. The time is not far distant when other countries will adopt plans similar to Mr. Mill's; and then it will be easy to put foreign and inland correspondence, as regards expense, very much on the same footing.

" *The right principle*," said the Duke of Richmond, " would be to allow every man to write and send a letter, without a stamp, if he pleased; but that all such letters should be charged upon deliverv at a higher rate, so as to induce the people to take the most convenient course of adopting the penny conveyance."

Here we differ with his Grace. Pre-payment is an essential part of Mr. Mill's plan, and that on which he calculates the greatest saving will arise; for he proves that it is the delivery, involving the collection of postage-charges, not the conveyance of letters, which exhausts the greater portion of the Post-office receipts. If, therefore, you permit any person who may find it convenient on the moment, to send his letter without a stamp, leaving the postage to be collected as at present, you destroy the basis of Mr. Mill's elaborate estimates of receipt and expenditure on his own plan. To the following suggestion there can be no objection---

" He would also throw out the propriety of allowing persons who purchase stamps to send their letters by any stage-coach, carrier, or steam-boat, that might choose to take them, because, so long as the revenue was secured, parties ought to have their own option as to the mode of conveyance."

The Duke recommends the abolition of official franking---

" He could not abstain either from adverting to one of the grossest abuses that ever existed in this country in the Post-office department, and that was official franking. He saw no reason why the Treasury should not purchase the stamps as well as other persons; and then it would be known what the amount of the money would come to in this way, and thereby the whole of the abuse of official franks might be got rid of."

Not merely official, but *all* franking, should be abolished. Thereby, no doubt, the importance of several hundred Members of both Houses of Parliament would be grievously diminished; but the composition of the House of Commons might, nevertheless, be improved by stopping the franking-machines.---*Spectator.*

FRANCE.

CHAMERS OF PEERS JUNE 13.

The next order of the day was the discussion of the demand of a supplementary credit for the secret expenses of 1839.

The Marquis DE DREUX BREZE—" When a long and violent crisis has united in the same Ministry, men who were probably astonished at finding themselves together, the only privilege which we have is to ask what are their projects, and the powers which they intent to apply to the welfare, prosperity, and glory of France. I am far from blaming the Ministry for demanding a positive mark of confidence; on the contrary I approve highly of their determination. Before we grant this confidence, however, we must be made acquainted with their projects. The dignity and interest of a representative Government require that its situation should be clear and well established. The principles of the revolution of 1830 appear to have terrified all the Cabinets which have succeeded it. Does the present administration intend to return frankly to those principles, or to tread in the footsteps of its predecessors There is nothing in the composition of the Ministry to enlighten us on this subject. We see in it many very honourable men individually, but of whom some fought in the ranks of the coalition, which overthrew the Cabinet of the 13th of April, whilst others defended that Ministry and opposed the coalition. I hope we shall be permitted to desire that these members of the Cabinet, who, in order to join their present colleagues, have abandoned the opinions which they professed, may frankly acknowledge their errors, and inform us that they have opened their eyes to a new light, which, up to this time, had been concealed from them."—M. de Dreux Breze then proceeded to comment with severity on the present policy of the present Cabinet, particularly with regart to Belgium, which, abandoned by France, would, he said, probably look for support to the Germanic Confederation, and thus cause to France the loss of the only ally upon whom, in the hour of danger, she could rely with certainty. After the conduct of England in the Belgian question, and the treaty between that country and Spain, he thought it was the duty of the French government to protest energetically and without delay against the occupation of the English army of fortified points so near one of our frontiers. With respect to the East, the noble Peer observed, that some Powers were interested in the overthrow of the Ottoman empire—Russia, Austria, England, and France. Austria and Russia surrounded the Turkish possessions over a vast extent of territory, whilst England, seated upon the rocks of Malta and Corfu, envied position which would be more favourable to her. France alone was excluded from this theatre of interest. In order to obtain her fair chance of influence, she should draw closer the bonds of amity with the Pacha of Egypt, which at a later period would become profitable to France, and favour the development of the authority of the Pacha. As regarded Spain, the noble Peer observed that for the first time the demand of secret service money was not based upon the necessity of intercepting the communications between Spain and the departments of the South of France. This was not surprising to those who remembered the memorable sitting in which the President of the Council had declared that all co-operation of France in the internal disputes of the Peninsula would be dishonourable and dangerous. M. de Dreux Breze concluded by saying that the only remedy for the present state of things was a change of the electoral of representatives. who should understand and enforce the wishes of the nation.

Marshal SOULT.—" The honourable Peer has addressed to the Ministry reproaches upon its origin and its union; he has sought to alarm you by a picture, which is, fortunately only imaginary. This fantasmagoria, these predictions of the future, are not new to us—we have long known them to be, I will not say ridiculous, but controverted. They are the effect of excited imagination. We are not alarmed at the future, which is predicted; we have undertaken the task, imposed upon us, with the will to fulfil the duties which imperative circumstances may demand of us. My honourable colleagues and myself will perform our task, and justify the confidence of the King and of the country. The honourable Peer inquires what were the motives which induced us to accept power—they are too well-known to you for it to be necessary to repeat them. Our acts during the short period that we have been in office are too clear for our intentions to be suspected. As to the doubts of the noble Peer, we expected them: his opinions are so different from ours that we do not reckon on his support. It is natural that we should disagree entirely as to the present, the past, and the future. The orator paints the situation of the country in the most gloomy colours, and sees no remedy but in universal suffrage. The absolute change of the electoral system is in his eyes the universal panacea. I fear he would have long to indulge in his sad predictions if there were no other remedy. With respect to Belgium, I declare that France does not need that its neighbours should form their vangard. France defends her neighbours, and does not require their protection. France has twice stood forward for Belgium, and her arms have achieved a happy issue for the Belgian question, and insured the continuence of peace with the other powers."---The orator, passing to the question of Spain, has attempted to put me to contradiction with the language which I may have used on another occasion. I maintain and I repeat that language. It was under the auspices of that language that the Cabinet accepted the policy which it proposes to follow with regard to Spain. I have said that in my opinion no intervention in Spain would be useful to France. All the world know that the cabinet in its formation declared that there was no ground for intervention. From the South the orator has travelled to the East. He has spoken of the Ottoman Porte, of Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, and of I know not what else. In a few words I will say that the policy of the government is the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire. We do not conceal it we declare it openly this policy has always been followed. He has said the Ottoman Empire ought to be divided between the four great powers. I do not think any persons shares this opinion. I have already declared that these powers have no intention of the sort and that no European power desires the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire; they have, on the contrary, declared themselves in the most positive manner for the maintenance of its integrity. I feel that it is my duty to reply to the insinuation, although an indirect one, relative to England. I repeat, that it is more than a duty in me, on account of the reception which I met with from that great nation. The noble peer, and above all, the Chamber, may be assured that England and France are cordially united, that the most honourable sympathies worthy of the two countries exist between them, that nothing has occurred to disturb this alliance, and that if any thing were to occur, which we are far from supposing to be probable, we should have the most confident hopes of its speedy disappearance." The President of the council concluded by demanding the vote of the Chamber as a mark of confidence in, and approbation of, the first acts of the Ministry.

M. VILLEMAIN, Minister of Public Instruction, entered into a long consideration of the Revolution of July, and of the faults of the Ministers who had held office since that period, but whose faults proved nothing against the principle. He opposed the proposal for a change of the electoral system, and protested that the members of the Cabinet were most cordially united in a determination to re-establish internal transquillity—to ensure prosperity within, and maintain without the dignity and honour of the French nation.

The Chamber adopted successively the two Articles of the projet de Loi, and also the entire law, in the vote by ballot by 90 white balls against six black balls.

The Chamber rose at six o'clock.---*Galignani's Messenger, June 14.*

The declaration of Marshal Soult in the Chamber of Peers, in reply to the attack of the Marquis de Dreux Brézé, is commented upon by most of the journals The *National* only is silent on the subject. The *Quotidienne* dismisses it in a few words, in which it states that to the precise charges of the Marquis as to the foreign policy of the present cabinet, the President of the Council could only reply by the ordinary protestations of diplomatic reserve. The *Courrier Français* also regards the reply of the President of the Council as a failure, and says he would have acted more judiciously if he had sent M. Passy to the Chamber of Peers to speak on the subject, instead of himself. The *Courrier* says that although the Cabinet has obtained the secret funds, they have been given with murmuring, and only as a measure of necessity. The *Journal des Débats* takes a very different view of the speech of the President of the Council, and also of that by which it was elicited. It regrets to see a man of talent and frankness like M. de Dreux Brézé repeating old prophecies of evil, and contending for what would be a worse than useless change in the electoral system. Of the speech of the Marshal it says:—

" Marshal Soult dilated upon foreign policy. We cordially applaud the energy with which he defended the alliance with England. In that consists the peace of the world The first interest of France is to maintain her liberty, her institutions, her revolution. M de Dreux-Brézé has himself acknowledged that the alliance with England is the natural consequence of the Revolution of July. We do not desire more; for the honour, the independence, even the national existance of France, are indissolubly connected with that Revolution. Whoever is its enemy, is the enemy of France Every attack upon the Revolution of July is an attack upon the nation. So long as France is united with England, civilization and liberty will be stronger than barbarianism and despotism."

The *Temps* charges the Marquis de Dreux-Brézé with having mixed up with some just criticism of the conduct of Ministers, violent and unfounded attacks upon the principles of the Revolution of July; and says he was triumphantly answered by M. Villemain, after some confused explanations by Marshal Soult.

The *Constitutionel* censures M. de Dreux-Breze in the view which he takes of the principles of the Revolution, but considers the reply of Marshal Soult to have been a failure. It says:—

" During the speech of M. de Dreux-Brézé, the Duke of Dalmatia did not for an instant cease to take notes, but he had no sooner ascended the tribune than the energy which he had shown upon paper disappeared. His speech was a moral torture for the orator, and for the Assembly. The Peers seemed to be thunderstruck. M. Mole himself appeared to be suffering for the embarrasment of his successor, whilst the colleagues of the Marshal were evidently a prey to the greatest anxiety. This sad failure at the tribune has singularly lowed the illustrious Marshal. He can no longer pretend to Parliamentary importance, and the Cabinet, which it was intended to call the South Ministry, must consent to be called the Ministry of M. Passy."

The *Siècle* takes the same view of the speech of Marshal Soult as the *Constitutionel*, and, in its figurative language, say, " large drops of sweat rolled from the humiliated foreheads of his unfortunate colleagues." The *Journal de Paris*, on the contrary, says the reply of Marshal Soult was successful by its calmness and simplicity, and that the Cabinet, strong in its patriotism and its devotion to the interests of the country, will show that no one ought to be affrighted at the phantasmagoria of M. de Dreux Brézé.

The *Presse* reserves its comments on the speech of Marshal Soult until it shall have appeared in the *Moniteur*, and gives an article on the approaching trial in the Court of Peers, from which we give the following extract:—

" The handful of assassins aud conspirators who are to appear before the Court of Peers are but a feeble detachment of that invisible army which has been raised up and maintained amongst us by anarchy. During eight years there has been but oue plot, but it has been a permanent one. The troubles which have broken out, and the three or four regicidal attempts which have terrified the country are only episodes of that plot. In repressing the disturbers of the public peace and in punishing the assassins we have not struck the evil at its root; we have only checked a few of its developments. It will naturally be asked how a society which is thus undermined by anarchy, and attacked openly every morning by subversive polemical discussion, can resist so many perils, so many enemies, so many artisans of dissolution? The reply to the question is neither easy nor cheering; but as society, and not merely the government is the object of attack, every person should contend against that attack with the same zeal and devotion.'—*Galignanis Messengers, June 14.*

The *Armoricon* of Brest of the 11th inst. contains the following communication from an officer of the *Griffon*, M. Henry, giving the details of the unfortunate mistake by which the British war steamer, *Medea* was fired upon by the *Griffon*. We give the principal passages of this communication:—

" In the evening of the 11th of April last the *Griffon* in its way to Vera Cruz and at a distance of only a few miles from the Island of Cuba, perceived lights in the direction of the land to the North, and heard at half past seven the discharge of two muskets which an instant afterwards was followed by the report of a gun in the direction of the lights. We were regarding these lights which we supposed to belong to a fortress when we saw them approach. A nighttelescope was instantly got out and we perceived a large vesset which was chassing and gaining rapidly upon us. The captain of the *Griffon*, having convinced himself that we were being chased, caused the *génèral* to beat and every man was instantly at his post. The larboard guns were primed, and the captain gave orders for a gun to be fired. The howitzer No. 30, which was loaded with ball, was designated by myself, as the gun to be fired in case of need, in a few minutes the strange vessel, which we discovered to be a large steamer was on our larboard quarter. As soon as she was near us, she fired a volty of Musketry with blank cartridge, and when quite close, hailed us in English: *Where do you come from? where are you bound?*" Our captain replied in English that he came from France and was going to sea. This reply did not appear to satisfy the captain of the steamer, who again demanded whither we were bound, and was again answered ' to sea.' Our captain, in his turn, inquired if the steamer was a Jamaica packet, and was informed that she was an English ship of war. Our captain then said that our brig was also a vessel of war, and French, The steam-boat then stood off, but we saw her again tack to starboard, approaching rapidly towards us, and manœuvring so as to make us believe that she intended to board. In approaching us she hailed us several times to know where we were going. Our captain replied that it was not their business and that if they come nearer, he would fire. But the steamer, although we must have been understood, as we spoke in English, came so close upon us that she broke the tackle of our lower yards and stove in one of our ports. From this moment we all thought she had hostile intentions: our captain felt that we were insulted, and wishing to prove to those whom he supposed to be enemies that we were disposed to fight, he ordered us to fire. At this order, which was heard along the whole line of guns, the quarter-master of the howitzer was not the only person who fired: four others also fired, and the five shots told If at the order to fire several guns were discharged, it was owing to the new position which we had taken in consequence of the manœvring of the steamer, which appeared suspicious. It was only in the belief that we were attacked that the firing took place. As soon as the steamer had received our fire she made sternway, and we presented our starboard expecting a return of the fire, but this did not take place. She then hailed us to say she was about to send a boat, and we waited for her. A boat from the steamer soon reached us, and an officer of the English navy was introduced to our captain from whom he probably demanded explanations. Hardly had this officer quitted the brig, when our captain accompanied by M. Doret, chief of the staff of Admiral Baudin, who was on board as a passenger, embarked on board the yawl, and went to the steamer. The two captains entered into mutual explanations in the presence of Commodore Douglas, who was on his way to the Bermudos in this steamer, which belonged to the division which he commanded. The English captain assured us that he had been particular in demanding our destination, because he wished to be useful to us in informing us that a treaty of peace had been concluded between France and Mexico, to which he supposed we were bound. He added that he had returned towards the brig, only for the purpose of giving us this information, which he thought would be only interesting to us, and that if he had run foul of us it was entirely unintentional. The injury received by the steamer, was not of a nature to prevent her continuing her course for the Bermudas; one man only was wounded. He had his thigh broken by a shot. At 45 minutes past 9 o'clock, the captain of the *Griffon* returned on board, and we continued our route, soon losing sight of the English steamer."

M. Henry adds that it was so dark at the time that it was impossible to distinguish the colour of the steamers's ensign, and that the fact of peace having been concluded was not known on board the *Griffon*; the steamer, therefore, was looked on with suspicion after her first hailing and answering, notwithstanding that it was done in English, because on the *Griffon* leaving France it was believed that Mexican privateers were out at sea, and it was not known but that the steamer might be one of these disguising itself under the appearance of a vessel of a friendly power.—*Galignanis Messenger, June 14.*

CONSPIRACY IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.—" Government," says the Ministerial evening journal, " has for some time been furnished with information of the existence of a secret armed association at Avignon. The enquiries made by order of the Prefect of the Vaucluse have led to the discovery of this society, which is mainly composed of workmen, directed by young men belonging to the higher classes, and professing ultra-legitimist opinions. Last Sunday, M. Lamy, commissary of police, gained access into a house which had been pointed out as the ordinary place of their meeting. He found twenty-eight persons assembled, and seized documents proving the military organization of the society, several lists of associates, and seventy-six cockades, green on one side and white on the other. On the following day the dwellings of the persons named in the lists were searched, and seizures of arms and cartridges made. Several of them were arrested. The Cour Royale of Nismes has entered upon the investigation of this affair, which hitherto does not appear to have any connection with the attempts made in Paris on the 12th and 13th inst. The bands armed by the sanguinary reaction of 1815 have ever since retained the remains of occult existence in the department of Vaucluse. The association, inheriting the malignant traditions of that period, held itself in readiness to favour landings of troops which the legitimist chiefs, in violation of all probability, have continued to announce to those men in Provence and Languedoc, whose fanaticism they have laboured to keep up. The majority of the population at Avignon, attached to the government and lovers, of order, have shown genuine satisfaction at the vigilance of the authorities, which by destroying this dangerous association will suppress for the future a great and serious cause of perturbation."—Connected with this subject the *Messager* contains the following:—" Some time ago an agent was sent by the Central Police of Paris on a tour in the south. He visited several towns suspected of being the theatres of Carlist plots, and, with the aid of the local police, contrived to enter into association with the chief partisans of the fallen monarchy, to whom he presented himself as [redacted] timist party in Paris. [redacted] spiracy was organised[redacted] the centre of it was. [redacted] to Government; a[redacted] strict searches to be [redacted] were accordingly set [redacted] sonne. In the first [redacted] ammunition was disco[redacted] rested. At Carcasso[redacted] have been taken into [redacted] ammunition have bee[redacted] succeeded in dete[redacted] which, we have be[redacted] cations extending [redacted]

KNOWLEDGE FOR THE PEOPLE.

The ferment which the proposed system of National Education has excited amongst the various *Dominies* of the scholastic fraternity, has even already been productive of advantage. A gathering of the sterns courging community having taken place recently, divers questions of vital interest in almost every branch of knowledge were propounded and discussed, in the hope of ultimately arriving at a succinct system of education for the many, divested of all abstruseness and prolixity. A few of the more important inquiries have been submitted for our consideration.

Supposing chilbains, like other human visitations, to extend to Lord Althorpe's favourite drove of young bullocks, is it probable that any specific known to the modern pharmacopœa would afford immediate relief?

Undoubtedly; an eighteenpenny bottle of *Steers'* opodeldoc would have a miraculous effect in the removal of the affection.

Does antiquity countenance any indulgence in the revolting practice of baccy-chewing, and if it does, does the class of consumers extend beyond the ranks of plebeanism!

Antiquity certainly seems to establish the habit, and even among the superior orders, for Horace expressly declares his sanction of the practice in the well-known declaration, the QUID *verum et decens* formed the main object of all his pursuits, as well as in the perplexing dilemma of restricting or dispensing the *materiel* of indulgence in the question " QUID *dem?* QUID *non dem?*" And Pliny informs us that Chilo, of Lacedæmon, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was contented to limit the sum total of his philosophy to an exhortation against excess in the prosperity, by the maxim, " *Cave ne* QUID *nimium capias.*"

Johnson or Hudibras having incontestibly established that the Devil was the first Whig, and common consent having assigned the *natale solum* of Whiggery to the " land o'cakes," would it be any dereliction of our duty to the untutored multitude to assure them that his Satanic highness was " a bonny braw John Heighlandmon" or Lowlandmon, as the fact may turn out?

Assuredly not. The Caledonian origin of his majesty is sufficiently established by the characteristic title of Old *Scratch*, and it is even still further demonstrated by Burns's declaration that his favourite habitation is a " *brimstone* coutie."

The bishops of the modern Anglican Church claiming a direct descent from the apostle Peter, by what circumstance ought we to endeavour to convince the masses of the validity of their claims?

By the anxiety they show as " fishers of men" for a due participation in the *net* profits of every undertaking their flocks will allow them to meddle with.

In conformity with the pleasant constitutional " figment," that they live under the freest government in Europe, what glossy sophism will enable us to bamboozle the unfranchised millions of Great Britain into a belief in " the mighty great lie," without our incuring the risk of being " smitten on the hinder parts, and put to a perpetual shame?"

Sophisms, either glossy or otherwise, there is no need of; the fact of our living under the government described being sufficiently established by the certainty that it is *more free to deal with us as it pleases* than any other government in Europe.

When the Devil entered the herd of swine, where may we reasonably suppose them to have rushed, with the greatest probablitity of finding a congenial refuge?

Into the *trough* of the sea.

What to an inquiring mind would seem a fit reason for their founders so naming the Coal Exchange and the Corn Exchange?

Because in the one building the monopolists exchange honest coals for cheating slates, and in the other, wholesome flour for ground chalk and powdered bones.

With the tide of public opinion flowing so potently against it, ought it to be conceded that any possible advantage can result from the maintenance of military flogging?

Yes, the necessity of providing the *raw* material of an army for any urgent contingency would furnish quite sufficient reason for the continuance of the practice.---*Satirist, Mag.* 26.

IRISH CHANCELLORSHIP.

Before the Commons adjourned last night we learnt that Mr. O'Connell postponed his motion for opening to Roman Catholics the Office of Chancellor of Ireland to the 25th instant, when he said he would give an explanation, in consequence of some *insane* remarks that had been made upon it in the other House of Parliament. We cannot say whether Mr. O'Connell's charge of *insanity* regarded Lord Melbourne, the Marquis of Londondery, or Lord Brougham, for all these spoke to Mr. O'Connell's motion, and spoke of it pretty much in the same terms. The motion has been, however, postponed for a fortnight, without any apparent reason, and Mr O'Connell, who took the somewhat unnecessary trouble to say that he would explain his proposition when he should introduce it, as everybody introducing a proposition is expected to do, gave no explanation why he made the postponement. We shall endeavour to supply the deficiency. The reply of Lord Melbourne on Monday gave assurance that the motion would be opposed by *the present government*, notwithstanding the arrangement of last summer, but Mr. O'Connell may expect *another* government in office on the 25th, and further, he may expect that no Parliament will be sitting on that day. *Aye and he does expect both*, and, we believe, upon tolerably good grounds. We know that we have exposed ourselves to the censure of friends, and to the ridicule of enemies, by the course which we have pursued in giving from day to day our impression of the actual position and apparent prospect of public affairs, at no time a safe course for those who would secure a character of sagacity, "as many are accounted wise, only for saying nothing," and peculiarly hazardous, when we are to chronicle the acts and expectations of men who do not for a moment know their fate or their own minds. Nevertheless, we have long considered it to be the duty of a journalist to disregard the possible effect upon himself so far as always to place, if he can, his reader exactly in his own place as regards important information. We believe, then, with Mr. O'Connell, *that the present Ministry and the present Parliament have not a fortnight to live.* This *we know* to be the opinion of well-informed politicians of both parties. Our hypothesis is that Lord Melbourne will not dissolve the parliament, but suffer that task to devolve upon his successor, Lord Normanby: by so doing he will keep the remnant of the Whig party together, the delusion for that purpose being added by the simultaneous retirement of Lord John Russell, etc. etc. Lord Normanby then will dissolve the Parliament with an appeal to the Radicals—it may be to the Chartists, and, of course, will try whatever "*coup d'état*," or "*coup de mensonge*," may promise to serve his purpose—in this way he will probably lose less than Lord Melbourne would; and the vain silly man even thinks that he would retain or improve the present measuring-cast majority. At all events, in his case, as in Lord Melbourne's a dissolution now would he less disastrous than after the registration, and it would secure six or eight months of office—no small consideration with the men in question.—(Standard).

[redacted] at eight o'clock returned, but on ringing could not get in. While waiting, the coachman and upper footman returned from North Cray with the carriage. They proceeded to the stables at the rear of the premises, from whence they obtained access into the garden and knocked at the back door, which they found was fastened on the inside. Receiving no answer, they forced it open, and on entering the house found it all in darkness; the female servants were then admitted They immediately called both of the parties by name, and groped their way in the dark into several of the rooms without finding any trace of them. On opening the front drawing-room, Elizabeth Gough, the head housemaid, entered first, and discovering the body of their unfortunate fellow-servant, Elizabeth Paynter, exclaimed, " Oh, my God! here is Ann, with her throat cut!" Lights were procured, and on entering the room the body was found extended at full length on the carpet. The footman instantly ran to the house of Mr. Jay, a surgeon, Sloane-street, who, on examining the body expressed an opinion, from its coldness and rigidity, that life had been extinct three or four hours. On moving the head, Mr. Jay discovered an extensive wound on the left side of the neck, which had divided all the main vessels, and from which the hemorrhage had been most extensive. A razor, with which the deed had been committed, was also found near the body. Mr. Jay believing, at the time, that she had committed the act herself, advised the servants to keep the occurrence secrect until they could hear from their master, Mr. Edgell, to whom he immediately sent, for the purpose of relating the melancholy discovery, and also that Marchant, the under footman, was now were to be found. The discovery, however, by some means got wind among the servants of the adjoining residents, and about 12 o'clock at night reached the ears of the police, who went to the house for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statement. On being admitted, they proceeded to search the house, when, on going into the pantry, they found a towel marked with blood, which had evidently been used by the murderer in wiping his hands after the committal of the dreadful act, and which left no doubt that the unfortunte woman had not died by her own hand.—Since writing the above, we learn that the murderer has delivered himself into the hands of justice. The particulars of his apprehension are as follow:—On Sunday, as Mr. Lawrence, the inspector of the mounted police, was standing at the door of his residence, just below Hounslow, he was accosted by a young man, who said, " You are, I belive, an inspector of police," to which Mr. Lawrence having replied in the affirmative, he said, " I am come to deliver myself up to justice—my name is William John Marchant, and I, on Friday, murdered a young woman, named Ann Paynter, in Cadogan place." Mr. Lawrence, on hearing his declaration, instantly took him into the house, when, on unbuttonig his great-coat, he found him to be clothed in the livery of Mr. Edgell. On questioning him as to his reasons for committing the horrible act, and his motive for delivering himself into the hands of justice, he stated that they had, from the time of their knowledge of each other in Mr. Edgell's establishment, been very good friends, even up to half an hour before his committal of the murder, when he took his unfortunate victim up some coals; that subsequently a quarrel arose between them, during which she jeered him, and called him, an abundance of bad names, when he, labouring under the excitement of the moment, took the razor and deprived her of life. He then added that immediately on discovering the unfortunate woman was dead he became so horror-stricken at the act he had committed, that he instantly fled the house, and wandered down the great western road he knew not whither, pawning his watch-guard for the means of subsistence as he proceeded; that he reached Windsor the same night; that during Saturday his state of mind was beyond the powers of description, and yesterday, being unable to endure the tortures of his mind, he determined to deliver himself into the hands of justice. On the way from Hounslow to Brentford the miserable man appeared much excited, and looked back several times. Mr. Lawrence supposing that he repented of having delivered himself up, and meditated some means of escape, questioned him on the subject, when Marchant exclaimed, " Don't you see her—there she is behind me—she has been haunting me all day long.,'—On Monday an inquest was held at the Bedford Arms Tavern, Cadogan-place, before Mr. Wakley, upon the body of the murdered woman. The prisoner (Marchant) was brought into the room, but immediately afterwads he became dreadfully agitated and fainted; on his neckerchief being loosened he came to, and, looking wildly round burst into a paroxysm of tears, in which condition he was removed from the room. The fellow-servants of the prisoner could not account for the cause of the murder, as they had never heard of any quarrel between the prisoner and deceased; nor were they aware that any attachment had existed between them. The investigation lasted the whole of the morning; at its close the coroner charged the jury, and the latter returned a verdict of—Wilful Murder against J. Marchant—Standard.—*May* 22.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.